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Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th July	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	...
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	...
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	...
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	...
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	...
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

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Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

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Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	4th July	21st July
Kamakura Maru	T. Heri.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christianssen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

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Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 25th July.	* 6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

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(Fortnightly)

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† LINDULA ..	3358 Thursday	24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3418 ..	7th August
† PUNDUA ..	3305 ..	21st ..
*PALAMCOTTA	3413 ..	4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

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0295

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SECOND MEETING, 3 days. 20th, 24th and 27th September.

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Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each:—
For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A and B.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... ,, 15
For the POONA RACES, FIRST AND SECOND MEETINGS.
Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 30
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NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.
Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

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Lady ..... ,, 0 8
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N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.
Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes by applying to the Secretary at the Race Office before Saturday, July 26th, 1913.
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
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Race Stand,
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FOR SALE—A valuable plot admeasuring about 12180 sq. yds. at Gundovli five minutes walk from the Audheri Station with a big well. Apply Burjor F. Mehta No. 3, Sleater Road. 294

FOR SALE—2 Teakwood COUNTERS as good as new. Size: 11 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. 2ins. For particulars apply to THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ld., Chaupaty. 0288

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
Best quality at lowest London prices.
Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.
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WEINBERGS
Turkish Cigarettes.
Packed in Double Tins
ALWAYS IN PERFECT CONDITION
Even in the Monsoon.
SOLE AGENTS.
PHIPSON & Co.
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 114 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.
On MONDAY, the 21st day of July, at 3 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Messrs. M. Tyab Hamid and Co., and on account and at the risk of Baboo Chhotelall Durga Prashad, Rai Bahadur, Government Treasurers of Farukhabad.
114 bales each 50 pieces Japanese grey shirtings "Wagtail" Brand No. 200, 44 inches, 37½ to 38 yds.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1913. 257

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

Auction Sale of the right, title and interest of the Insolvent in vacant piece of land, at Koorla.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of, the Estate of Umer Saleh Mahomed Khatri, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Koorla, the right, title and interest of the above-named Insolvent in vacant piece of land at Koorla on SUNDAY, the 20th July at 5 p.m. (S.T.).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of vacant ground or land, situate at Koorla in Thana District and admeasures 11 goonthas or thereabouts and bears Survey No. 276, Falm No. 19 and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the public road, on the West by the land of Metu Jao Barreni, on the North by the land of Khashur Falim Nani Bin Khal and on the South by the land of Moosa Cassum.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 21st July, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Furniture, such as chairs, cupboard, tables, drawing suite of sofas and chairs, tiled teapoys, bookstands, iron safes, phonographs, etc.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the effects of Abdul Gain Suleman an Insolvent such as Jam-Jelley, biscuits soap, vinegar, sauce, tins of sweets, tea, coffee, pickles, Indian condements, etc., etc.
At 3-30 p.m.
By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Haridas, such as chairs, easy chairs, table, iron safes, etc., etc.
At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred brougham.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
Property of a European gentleman.—1 Siddley 12 h.p. four forward gears and reverse. Double ignition, high tension magnets and battery and coil, electric head light, gas lamp and oil lamps, stepney wheel, double glass screen, extra air inlet, side entrance, cape cart hood and side curtains, 810, by 90 tyres, in thorough going order. Has often done trip to Mahableshwar and negotiated the Ghats without the slightest difficulty. A very staunch strong car always ready for work and keeps in order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Nagdevi Road, Outside Fort.
Under instructions from 2nd mortgagees Mahomed Bin Ahmed Karim Mahomed and Oomer Bin Ahmed Karim Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peer Mahomed Bin Karim Mahomed Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, subject to 1st mortgagees' claim under mortgage dated 23rd January 1911, on Saturday the 26th day of July 1913, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property, on the premises:—
PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments, premises, and dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1216 and 187, Collector's New Nos. 6951 and 6960, Old Survey Nos. 858 and 859 and New Survey Nos. 2-2013 and 2013, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward B. Ward No. 309, and Street Nos. 23-25, Old No. 5, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and the property of Currimbhai Ebrahim on or towards the South by the property of Manajibhai, Fatmabhai, and Khatizabai, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagees, at their office No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1913. 251

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales room the following:—
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
M & Co. AT 51490/1 2 Cases Cotton Yarn, white and coloured, 300 lbs. each.
S & Co. AT 51492/3 2 Cases Cotton Yarn, coloured, 300 lbs. each.
On account of the concerned—
6 cans each 25 lbs. bleach fast claret analyne dye.
8 cans each 25 lbs. bleach fast scarlet analyne dye.
6 cans each 25 lbs. bleach fast red analyne dye.
On account of the concerned—
4 English new safes by Midland Safe Co. of Birmingham, sizes 24, 32 and 36 inches.
3 bales printing paper.
3 dozens Nickel open face watches.
35 cases Gillot's gill pens.
1 bale containing 20 pieces stripped melton, 49 to 50 yards' piece.
Miscellaneous:—2 large tables, chairs, typewriter, sewing machines, etc.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th July, 1913. 252

THE
Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.
Yearly .....Rs. 20
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Yearly.....Rs. 30
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Quarterly.....Rs. 9

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
Complete Programme.
At 8-30 Pictures only.

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The Management have pleasure in being able to announce that they have secured
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to present the most sensational series of films ever taken.
WITH THE SCOTT Expedition to the South Pole
Went Mr. H. G. Ponting as official Cinematographer, and it is the films he took that will be shown at the Excelsior.
It is almost possible to imagine that we are
With Scott to the Pole.
Another great attraction
THE JAKOWLEWS.
The Bombay Favourites
by special arrangement with the Royal Opera House Management.
will appear in
A NEW DANCING AND SINGING SCENA.
Mr. G. E. STILLWELL
as a modern Jekyll and Hyde.
A man with two distinctive personalities
From EAST to WEST
KITTO
American Patter Comedian.
A Complete Change
and
A Bumper Programme.

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YOU HAVE USED THE REST NOW USE THE BEST.
There are several good tyres on the market, but
PALMER TYRES
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THE STRONGEST TYRE IN THE WORLD.
They cost a little bit more in the beginning than any other canvass-lined tyres because they are better made on the Palmer process of manufacturing which makes a tyre to give complete satisfaction.
Price:—Standard cover Rs. 8-8-0 each.
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From all dealers or from
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Sweeping Reductions
IN
Perfumery and Toilet Requisites etc.
Visit Cordially invited.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
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WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.
Prices compare favourably with local rates.
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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
Prompt payment of Claims.
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Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
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"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

CORNS HAVE EARS,
but these are perhaps the only ears in the East that have not heard a good report about SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the renowned cure for Malaria, Influenza and all other Fevers. From Mombasa, Edward St. Rose and Co., writes:—"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here, and is fast making a name in the coast districts." Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

PLANT NO PALMS AT THE POLES
nor bring up babies on cow's milk. Nature resents either course and neither will thrive as they would under natural conditions. The only natural food for baby is mother's milk. Where milk is absent, scanty or poor, LACGENERA will produce a plentiful, healthy and natural flow. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. It imparts a pleasant flavour to the milk so that the infant takes the breast more readily. LACGENERA or Angel's Galactogogue is a boon to mother and baby alike. Of all Chemists or of MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

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WORLD'S IDEAL SPECIFIC
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The cheapest yet the Best.
Universally used all over India.
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Sole Proprietors:—
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The People's Chemists,
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Sweets & Chocolates.
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Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 18.
S. S. Salsette Vine Aden July 13

DEPARTURES.

July 18.
S. S. Morocco Peckering Hull
S. S. Canara Dogge Angerhead (Java)
S. S. Linga Butler Karachi
S. S. Romera Burns Havre and Dunkirk
The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—
S. S. Sicilia Ronchi Genoa
S. S. Meteor Reumer- ssen Karachi
The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Cleopatra for Trieste etc.
,, *Bankura for Persian Gulf

* To Arrive.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden July 13th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Canara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Canara, 3889 tons, Captain R. G. Dogge, sailed on Friday for Angerhead (Java) with ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain J. Reumerssen, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sicilia:—The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3186 tons, Captain G. Ronchi, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Romera:—The steamer Romera, 3,188 tons, Captain R. Burns sailed on Friday for Havre and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S. S. Himalaya:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, with the homeward Mails of the 12th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th idem.

S. S. Devanta:—The P. & O. Coy's steamer Devanta, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday the 21st instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

FRIDAY, July 18, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt	Agents
A. Sicilia	Reiner	Rubattino Line.
B. Lindenfels	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co.
C & R Dilo	Williams	J. F. & Co.
D & E Neuerfels	Pierlicks	W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Umbe	Robb	M. M. & Co.
H. Usambara	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Ville-de-Cran	Masson	J. M. & Co.
M. Arcadia	Burebum	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
O. Salient	Westcott	S. Smidt & Co.
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co.
2. Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co.
3. City of Bombay	Leary	K. N. & Co.
4. Hidalgo	Harbord	J. F. & Co.
5. Salamis	Rodger	W. & A. G. & Co
6. Kybfels	Fraihs	W. & A. G. & Co.
8. Trieste	Grimme	A. L. S. N. & Co.
9. Muhrouda	Armstrong	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11. Chupra	Macfadyen	M. M. & Co.
12 & 13 Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
15. Bombay Maru	Tozowa	N. Y. K.
16. Lawoe	Coates	D M. Khundwani

M. W. D. D.

Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE N.

Markgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co

OFFSIDE O.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co.
Brecon fan	Jones	M. M. & Co.
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co.
Cleopatra	Franavich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co.
Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hoseinee	Panuing	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kheera	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Khosrou	Hamish	T. M. & Co.
Khrisfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Walk	M. M. & Co.
Meteor	Reumerssen	W. & A. G. & Co.
Middenfels	Hecker	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nairung	McNicoll	T. M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Sagid	Bousfield	Arab St eames
Schuarzfels	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Schildturm	Kloppenburg	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	40th	M. M. & Co.
Sildra	Seya	The Bombay Co.
Stephnetis	Goodridge	A. Y. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward. R.I.M. Troop ship Survey St.
R. I. M.'S. Palmeres	Lieut. J. Headlam. Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickmen Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. P. Robinson. Troopships.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Fiurie, station.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 17th July, 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

List of additional passengers per S. S. Salsette sailing to-day:—
Rutter Mr.; Bridgeman Mr.; Whitelaw Mr.; Mills Capt. P. S.; Jotham Capt. E.; Baker Mr. S.; Marshall Lt.-Col. T. E.; Laurie Mr. G. D.; David Mr. F. R.; Bradford Mr.; Messinessi Mr. A. A.; Drummond Mr. J. R. N.; Walker Mr.; Marsden Mr. C.; Poynden Mr. L. E.; Murphy Major A.; Huddlestone Mr. G. R. G.; Wood Mr. F.; Bremer Mr. D. F.; St. Joseph Mr. J. D.; and Gueizelar Mr. J. A.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 18, 1.57 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 18, 2.81 in,

Fall since June 1, 47.60 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 11.97 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 15th July 1913.	Total since June 1st 1913.
	In. cts.	In. cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	2·35	56·16
G. T. Hospital ..	2·39	55·41
J. J. Hospital ..	1·92	57·62
Sion Factory ..	2·36	56·77

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON FRIDAY, the 18th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Relation to June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (17th) ..	94·3	87·6	68	..	..	..
Jask ..	94·3	86·3	83	..	..	—0·06
Muscat ..	90·3	84·1	85	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	103·8	86·0	75	..	4·46	+2·95
Rawalpindi ..	98·4	80·6	79	..	6·16	—0·03
Lahore ..	99·4	82·2	81	..	6·28	+1·34
Sialkot ..	89·3	78·5	86	..	11·36	+7·84
Ambala ..	97·6	78·9	78	..	13·49	+5·07
Delhi ..	92·5	79·8	82	0·14	8·53	—0·01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	97·0	80·0	70	0·23	3·84	—4·56
Mainpuri ..	93·8	80·2	81	0·03	4·53	—3·07
Jhansi ..	94·6	77·5	91	0·21	2·57	—9·27
Cawnpore ..	93·6	81·5	79	..	7·32	—1·43
Allahabad ..	94·6	79·0	79	0·04	6·73	—4·17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	111·6	91·8	39	..	0·82	+0·07
Karachi ..	90·8	82·0	83	..	0·67	—2·65
Ajmer ..	96·6	81·2	83	0·52	3·38	—0·27
Jaipur ..	91·2	79·1	83	..	9·01	+2·22
Kotah ..	96·1	81·6	75	..	3·91	—5·67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95·0	89·5	75	..	6·11	+0·60
Dwarka ..	89·3	82·2	85	..	3·45	—3·93
Veraval ..	85·1	79·3	93	0·12	28·54	+11·58
Rajkot ..	94·1	75·8	89	0·65	13·43	+2·29
Bhavnagar Para. ..	89·6	75·3	93	1·47	26·39	+19·61
Surat ..	85·4	75·6	91	0·59	23·74	+8·55
Ahmedabad ..	94·6	75·7	94	1·34	16·40	+5·17
Deesa ..	96·3	77·4	91	0·47	15·73	+3·51
Neemuch ..	89·9	75·6	88	..	9·56	+0·85
Indore ..	88·6	72·1	93	0·60	10·66	—1·35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	90·3	76·8	86	0·38	13·59	—5·16
Saugor ..	88·8	74·6	93	0·54	12·13	—3·12
Hoshangabad ..	88·1	76·4	87	0·71	11·79	—2·99
Khandwa ..	81·7	75·1	93	8·40	12·85	+2·61
Akola ..	87·7	73·0	95	0·92	10·87	—0·38
Amraoti ..	88·8	72·8	99	3·18	17·69	+5·21
Nagpur ..	91·6	72·8	91	0·33	19·77	+2·29
Chanda ..	83·0	70·3	92	3·95	25·13	+7·43
Raipur ..	89·7	73·6	97	1·63	12·92	—3·39
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83·9	76·4	95	1·57	47·60	+11·97
Vengurla ..	82·3	74·9	88	1·82	52·81	+2·56
Mormugao ..	80·5	74·7	95	0·70	63·03	+13·77
Karwar ..	80·7	75·5	91	2·25	61·78	—1·76
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	81·4	72·1	92	0·62	8·65	+1·25
Ahmednagar ..	83·1	69·5	88	1·19	15·63	+8·47
Poona ..	79·8	72·8	87	0·32	16·92	..
Sholapur ..	80·3	72·1	90	0·32	8·99	+1·69
Bijapur ..	82·2	70·8	89	0·06	8·48	+3·80
Belgaum ..	77·3	66·5	95	2·66	19·23	+2·05
Aurangabad ..	77·4	70·7	92	0·68	12·29	+3·59
Nizamabad (Indur).	75·4	70·4	95	2·58	24·16	+13·75
Hyderabad ..	75·3	71·7	88	0·83	8·96	+1·34
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	82·3	74·3	92	1·47	57·35	—4·01
Calicut ..	77·8	74·1	95	0·97	42·83	—9·67
Cochin ..	82·2	75·7	89	0·10	35·64	—3·56
Colombo ..	84·0	77·5	86	..	10·23	—9·85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	85·3	76·2	83	..	3·91	—4·39
Bellary ..	89·0	76·8	64	..	3·04	+0·13
Cuddapah ..	92·0	79·5	58	..	4·00	—1·43
Madras ..	99·0	79·0	64	..	2·59	—1·60
Bangalore ..	75·9	66·3	90	0·06	7·52	+2·21
Coimbatore ..	81·4	72·3	77	0·17	2·81	+0·46
Trichinopoly ..	93·6	80·3	64	..	1·26	—0·78
Negapatam ..	97·7	79·2	67	..	1·04	—1·35

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi recordr 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme western districts: Agra has had 0·23" and Jhansi 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Miximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.52" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar Coast, and local rain in west Central India. Ahmedabad has had 1·34" Surat 0·59", Bhavnagar-Para 1·47", Veraval 0·12" and Indore 0·60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0·38", Saugor 0·54", Hosnangabad 0·71" Khandwa 0·40", Akola 0·92", Amraoti 7·18", Nagpur 0·33", Chanda 5·95" and Raipur 1·63". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general Bombay has had 5·57", Ratnagiri 1·82", Mormugao 0·70" and Karwai 2·25". Skies are heavily clouded, Humidity and temperature are normal. Mormugao reported 6·09" of rain yesterday.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0·63", Ahmadnagar 1·19", Poone and Sholapur 0·32" each, Belgaum 2·66", Aurangabad 0·68" Nizamabad 2·53" and Hyderabad 0·83". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm which was reported to have crossed the Coast yesterday near Cuttack has moved in a nearly westerly direction and is central today in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. The storm is of considerable intensity, the deficiency of pressure at Nagpur rand Chanda amounting to threetenths of an inch. It may continue to move in a west-north-westerly direction. There has been an increase of rain in the Central Provinces and the northern half of the Peninsula but a decrease in malabar. Rainfall has been widespread in the Central Provinces. Hyderabad, the Konkan and nearly general in the Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, Gujarat and south Kathiawar Coast. Local rain has fallen in Rajputana, west Central India and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad the north Bombay Deccan; fairly general rain in west Central India, the south Bombay Deccan and Gujarat; local rain in Kathiawar and the south United Provinces; some showers in Rajputana

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Salsette, which left Aden on the evening of the 20th, experienced till Long. 51° E. light to gentle southerly wind with occasionally cloudy skies; till Long. 57° E. fresh to strong south-westerly swell ; till Long. 61° E. fresh gale from the south-west, high south-westerly sea and swell and clear weather ; till Long. 69° E. moderate gale from the west-south west, considerable sea and swell with occasionally cloudy skies ; till Long. 69° E. fresh to strong westerly wind, overcast skies with passing showers at Long. 68° E. ; till arrival this morning overcast skies, gentle wind increasing fiear Bombay to strong wind, the direction changing from north-west to west-south west. Winds have increased considerably in strength during the week in the Arabian Sea where strong monsoon conditions prevail.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 18.

The storm from the bay has its centre this morning near Nagpur and has given a few heavy falls chiefly to south of its path. It will probably continue moving in a west-north-westerly direction. The Arabian Sea current has continued to give considerable rain in the peninsula, while the bay current has been active in South Burma, North-East and Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central Provinces; on the west coast, in Bombay-Deccan and Hyderabad; fairly general in Central India, Mysore and on the north Madras coast; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, west of United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, southwest Madras and Madras-Deccan. A few falls also have occurred east of United Provinces and east Punjab.

Mergui and Tavoy report five inches, Akyab four, Bhamo two, Myitkyina and Tezpur one and a half, Dibrugarh five, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling three, Calcutta and Balasore one, Cuttack one and a half, Jodhpur and Ajmer half, Udaipur and Mount Abu two, Ahmedabad one and a half, Sutna one, Amraoti three, Pachmarhi two, Raipur one and a half, Bombay otte and a half, Ratnagiri and Karwar two, Ahmednagar one, Belgaum and Nizamabad three, Parbani two, Hanumkonda [illegible] and a half, Mercara eight, [illegible]tacamund three.

Fo[illegible]—Rainfall will increase in the [illegible] of Central India and of the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Rajputana and decrease in Hyderabad and north-east of the Peninsula.

Arabian Sea:—The mail steamer which arrived this morning reports normal monsoon conditions over the Arabian Sea.

S. S. Sofala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamers Sofala, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Java, reports strong wind and heavy South-Westerly swell.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, which arrived in the harbour on Friday from Aden, reports strong monsoon to 65 E. and moderate to coast.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 11th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fahr	..inches	29·523
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	79·2
Dew Point	„	78·1
Relative humidity of Air ..	„	0·867
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. ..	„	78·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	304
Fall of Rain	inches	0·11
Total fall during month	„	20·33
Total fall during year	„	40·14
Additional fall or rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	„	2·67

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 18th July, 1913, was 29·701 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·003 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by ·158 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	f. in.
Sat.	18	m 4 57	16 8
		6 7 a	19 4
Sun.	19	m 5 31	16 5
		6 41 a	18 11
Mon.	20	m 6 7	16 7
		7 2 a	18 7
Tues.	21	m 0 56	25 8
		1 28 a	27 11
Wed.	22	m 1 30	25 7
		1 54 a	27 7
Thurs.	24	m 2 39	25 2
		2 46 a	26 8

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	18	10 58 a	24 18
		0 0 a	28 1
Sun.	19	11 41 a	25 1
		0 32 a	28 2
Mon.	20	m 0 20	25 4
		1 1 a	28 7
Tues.	21	m 6 40	16 12
		7 41 a	18 51
Wed.	22	m 7 11	17 5
		8 10 a	18 5
Thurs.	24	m 8 12	18 9
		9 12 a	18 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

July.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
19. (Sat.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
20. (Sun.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
23. (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
24. (Thurs.)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M., New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m. A. M. First quarter, July 11th, 3h. 7·4 m. A. M. ; Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4 A. M.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Bindrabin Bunsi, a fireman, aged 20. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased who was employed in the Wallace Flour Mill at Tardeo, went into a boiler in the mill to blow water in on the morning of the 13th instant. Suddenly he shouted out, and he was pulled out, when he was found to have been badly scalded over his body. He was removed to hospital, where he died the next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	72¾
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·24½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·45¾
Bar Silver Spot	..	27-1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27¾
Closing tone of Silver :—Rise caused by India Bear covering		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1/3 13/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)		87¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77/9
Interest day to day loans	..	2%
Inter.. (7 day market loans	..	3.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 18.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day being a day for Tender the Government Paper Market presented phenomenal activities and smart fluctuations in rates were reported at intervals during the course of the day. In the afternoon news were received that almost the whole Tender has fallen into the hands of the Bank of Bengal and the rates obtained by the Government of India is about Rs. 96-8. This tidings gave a powerful stimulant to the Market and the rates moved up rapidly. The Market opened at Rs. 96-4-6, subsequently declined to Rs. 96-3; but again improved and after a few oscillations finally closed at Rs. 96-11 (buyers). Huge transactions were booked during the day due to enormous short covering and profit taking.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102-12 (long dated and clean).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day. Although the Paper Market claimed the principal interest yet the Share Market did not present a dull appearance. Business was done on a large scale yet the fluctuations were very few.

Colaba were placed at Rs. 1,510 for August and Rs. 1,520 for September.

David stood steady at Rs. 446-4 for August and Rs. 451-4 for September.

Fazulbhai changed hands at Rs. 572-8 and Rs. 575 for August.

Standard were placed at Rs. 1,445 in the morning but at the close declined to Rs. 1,435.

Madhavji stood at Rs. 1,490 for August.

Tram Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 175 and Rs. 175-8.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 93-4 and Deferred at Rs. 196-8.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 17.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion £38'200,000. Increase £800,000
Public Deposits £10,400,000. Decrease £300,000
Other do. £40,700,000. Decrease £400,000
Govt. Securities £12,800.000. Unchanged.
Other Securities £29,100,000. Decrease £1,800,000
Notes & Gold £27,300,000. Increase £1,100,000
The Bank Reserve is is 53 % of the Liabilities.
Arrivals:—Warturm Havralse Royal Prince

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	50 ..
Total Day's Imports	2,400 ..
Tone of Liverpool, Cotton Spot :—	Easier, good biz done
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—	Quiet
Tone of Manchester Market:—	Quiet with a limit ed enquiry.
Mid. Americans	6'72 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9'55d
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	{ Aug. 12'68 Oct. 11'54
New York Official noon call.	{ Aug. 12'68 Oct 11'51
New Orleans 10 a. m	{ Aug. 12'06 Oct 11'56

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'48	6'45
A. S.	6'40	6'38
S. O.	6'27	6'25
O. N.	6'21	6'20
N. D.	6'16	6'15
D. J.	6'16	6'15
J. F.	6'16	6'15
F. M.	6'17	6'16
M. A.	6'18	6'17
A. M.	6'19	6'18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	8,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'45	6'42
A. S.	6'38	6'35
S. O.	6'25	6'22
O. N.	6'20	6'17
N. D.	6'15	6.12
D. J.	6'15	6.12
J. F.	6'15	6.12
F. M.	6'16	6.13
M. A.	6'17	6'14

AMERICAN COTTON.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

NEW YORK, July 17.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York. August, 12'07. Previous closing price 12'09.	
Futures at New York. October, 11'47. Previous closing price 11'53.	
Advanced on Bullish Private Crop Reports and declined on Commision House liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12'35.	Previous price 12'35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12¼.	Previous price 12¼
Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans August 12'00.	Previous price 12'06.
Futures at New Orleans October 11'50.	Previous price 11'57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅞	
Demand Bills 4'86½.	
Silver Commercial Bars 58⅝	

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 18.

Our local cotton market is quiet. Contract rates for New cotton are easier, by Rs. 2-3. There is not much change in rates for ready cotton. Exporters for Japan and Europe are quiet. Local mils are buying moderately.

Messrs. Weld & Co. wired as under :—

Liverpool.—Market opened quiet and steady, with some Continental selling later.

Condition Report by Miss Giles 83.4 against 84.8 last report. Market advanced on Miss Giles report but declined on local Bears hammering near positions. Market very small.

New York.—Market easy on some local long liquidation in a narrow market.

Temperatures.—High temperatures continue in Oklohama and Texas, Arkansas and Georgia. 13 stations in Oklahama, 2 in Texas, 4 in Arkansas and 9 in Georgia report temperatures over 100.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals, ..	..	235½	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rejputana ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	247	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	..	..	..	..
G. M. Khandeish ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Amawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple.	270	..	..	do.
Do. do.	242	..	..	25-7-13
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	282	..	..	do.
Do. ..	..	..	285½	25-3-14
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	260	25-7-13
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	260	do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	266	do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	280	do.
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	270	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore. ..	..	..	..	..

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1912-13 Bales.	1911-12 Bales.	Difference Bales.
Receipts for the week	22,448	14,715	+7,733
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th July.	27,10,424	24,62,107	+2,48,317
Shipments for the week :—			
Europe	6,967	7,764	—797
China, Japan & Coast Ports	22,645	8,986	+13,659
Total	29,612	16,750	+12,862
Total shipment from 1st Sept. to 16th July :—			
Europe	449,847	356,488	+93,359
China	46,291	35,316	+10,975
Japan	913,692	835,328	+78,274
Coast Ports	25,790	24,718	+1,072
Total	1,435,530	1,251,850	+183,680
Afloat in Harbour :—			
Europe	14,894	3523	+11,371
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,829	nil	+2,829

Total exports from Bombay by G.I.P.Ry. from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th June, 1913. 17,390 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Rly. from 1st September 1912. to 12th July, 1913. 10,778 bales.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 17

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent, ex-ship. 52½ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 53 ; July, August ; Antwerp ; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 48⅜ ; July-August ; Hamburg, sellers, canal firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship, 48⅜ ; July, August ; Dunkirk, sellers, firm. Linseed Calcutta 46 : July-August, London, sellers quiet, but steady. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44⅛ ; July-August ; Antwerp, sellers. Bombay Cottonseed, 6-16-9 ; July-August, Hull ; sellers, quiet, but steady.

Wheat.—Australian wheat unchanged :—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37¾ ; July, August ; London, sellers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F., nominal, dull.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8 July-August ; value easier.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63 5/16 ; Copper Braziers £78 ; Yellow Metal 67s.

Freight.—Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 17-6; sellers, Oct.-Dec. ; only small biz at steady rates. Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India, 11 3¼ ; sellers, Jan.-March, buyers will only operate at a reduction. German Beet-root, 88° 9-0½ ; sellers, August, steadier, 9-3 ; sellers, Oct.-Dec. less pressure to sell. E. A. K and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6 ; sellers, Nov.-Dec. quiet rather easier. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay :—no quotation. Java Sugar :—no change.

CHILDREN *make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.*

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,655XD
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68/8
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-45
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	14¼
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10, ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50.	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..			
(Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 1 ..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£80
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8/
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	900
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	8	190
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	..	230
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	5,27-8
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	282-8
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,145
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,507-8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	50	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep.	5	127-8
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	282-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	546/4
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	575
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	368/12
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,425
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jehrai Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

(From our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 4.

POLO.

The greatest of all English Polo Tournaments—that for the Champion Cup—concluded at Hurlingham on Saturday last in a well deserved and popular victory for the Quidnuncs, represented by the Duke of Penaranda, Captain E. W. E. Palmes, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson and Capt. F W. Barrett (back) over the Woodpeckers (Capt. Herbert Wilson, Lord Dalmeny, Capt. Hardress Lloyd and the Earl of Rocksavage (back) by 5 goals to 4.

The turf was somewhat rough and some good shots suffered in consequence, but it was splendid game none the less. The Duke of Penaranda scored almost immediately for the Quidnuncs and Lord Dalmeny soon after equalised. The sides were level at the end of the second period, Capt. Barrett and Lord Dalmeny scoring for their respective sides. In the next chukker, Capts. Wilson and Lloyd each scored for the Woodpeckers and Capt. Tomkinson for the Quidnuncs, the Woodpeckers thus leading by 4 to 3. Early in the fourth stage, the Duke of Penaranda equalised. The Woodpeckers then seemed somewhat to tire and in the sixth period, they were penalised for crossing and Capt. Barrett put through with the free hit. There was no further scoring. There was little to choose between the players but both backs played remarkably well.

There were originally ten entries for the competition, but the Wasps and the Old Etonians scratched. The first tie was played at Hurlingham on Tuesday (June 24) between the Quidnuncs, with the same side as represented them in the final, and the Pilgrims (Capt. T. P. Melvill, Mr. A. Grisar, Capt. E. A. Weinholt and Mr. F. Rich, back). The latter seemed out of form at first but improved as the game went on. However they were eventually defeated by 9 goals to 6. On the same day, the Household Cavalry (Capt. Lord Hugh Grosvenor, Capt. H. E. Brassey, Major E. H. Brassey and Capt. J. H. Harrison, back) played brilliantly against Swillington (Major G. W. Hobson, Capt. Sir C. B. Lowther, Mr. P. W. Nickalls and Mr. J. G. Lowther, back) and won by 8 to 3.

Two matches were played on the following Wednesday, the one in the first round being between the Old Cantabs and the Tigers, and the other between the Woodpeckers and the 9th Lancers, in the second round, both having drawn byes. The Old Cantabs were represented by Captain Godfrey Heseltine, Mr. F. M. Freake, Mr. W. S. Buckmaster and Mr. A. L. Tate, back, and the Tigers by Count J. de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Major Mathew-Lanniwe and Capt. C. F. Hunter. The game was a fast one throughout but it was early evident that the Canabs would win. Mr. Buckmaster played brilliantly for them and scored two goals while Capt. Heseltine hit three and Mr. Freake two, the Old Cantabs winning by 7 to 2, the latter being scored by Count de Madre and Mr. Railston.

Another international player appeared in the second match, Capt. Noel Edwards turning out for the 9th Lancers against the Woodpeckers. The latter were represented by the same team as appared in the final while Mr. G. Phippe-Hornby, Capt. Edwards, Capt. F. W. Cavendish and Capt. L. W. Sadleir-Jackson represented the Lancers. The latter started very badly and were 5 goals down in the first period. They did better subsequently but were eventually beaten by 10 goals to 5.

On the Thursday came the surprise of the tournament, for the Woodpeckers and the Old Cantabs, represented by the same teams, met and though the latter were the strong favourites for the Cup, the Woodpeckers won after the best polo seen at Hurlingham this season, by 9 goals to 5. Mr. Buckmaster played brilliantly for the losers and Capt. Wilson was dazzling for the Woodpeckers. The Quidnuncs and the Household Cavalry, each represented as before, then met and the Quidnuncs won easily by 7 goals to 1. The Household Cavalry were unfortunate in an accident to Capt. Harrison at the end of the sixth period but the Quidnuncs were too good for them in any event.

Two ties in the third round of the Inter-Regimental Tournament were played at Ranelagh on Friday. In the first the 15th Hussars defeated the Queen's Bays by 9 goals to 1, though there was really not so much disparity between the sides as the score would suggest. It was a near thing between the 16th Lancers and the Scots Greys. The latter put up a splendid fight and were only just beaten by 4 goals to 3.

Two more third round ties were played on Saturday at Ranelagh when the 20th Hussars just scraped home from the 1st Life Guards by 8 goals to 7 and the 4th Dragoon Guards won comfortably from the 9th Lancers, who were assisted by Capt. Noel Edwards, by 6 goals to 2.

The Ranelagh Open Cup Tournament began on Monday (June 30) and two ties were played. The Woodpeckers, who had played so well in the Champion Cup Tournament, were unexpectedly beaten by the Household Cavalry, but extra time had to be played before the latter won by 7 goals to 6. In the other game, Swillington put up a good fight against the winners of the Champion Cup—the Quidnuncs—and were only beaten 6 goals to 4. Lord Ashby St. Legers took the place of the Duke of Penaranda in the Quidnuncs.

CRICKET.

This last week has produced an epidemic of high scoring. With the weather apparently set fair and the wickets becoming harder and harder, the wail of the unhappy bowler is again being heard in the land and the chances of county cricket matches being finished in three days are becoming infinitesimal.

CENTURIES GALORE.

It was certain that someone would have to suffer in consequence of the humiliating defeat inflicted on Kent by Gloucestershire last week. Hampshire were the unlucky victims. In face of their moderate-considering wicket-total of 261, Kent, at Portsmouth ran up the stupendous total of 527. At one time, it seemed quite possible that it might reach 5,000 for though Humphreys went cheaply, Hardinge scored 168 Jas Seymour 124 and Woolley 105. Then came a collapse, only Dillon of the others, with 48, doing much. Hampshire again failed and were all out for 191, Philip Mead making 76 of them and Brown, 50. So Kent won by an innings and 75 runs.

In spite of Leonard Braund's splendid 257, Somerset were beaten at Worcester by the home county by 8 wickets. In reply to the Western county's 388, Worcestershire ran up 344, Cuffe making 79 and Chester 115. The latter is not eighteen and first played for the county at the end of last season, when he was regarded purely as a bowler. Chester should have a great future before him. Somerset collapsed for 120 in their second innings, only M. P. Bajana 32 and Braund again, being able to withstand the bowling of Burns (4 for 47) and Pearson (4 for 27). Worcestershire made light of their task of getting 160 to win and accomplished it for the loss of only Bowley(48) and H. K. Foster (27), Pearson being 71 not out.

In face of Lancashire's total of 558, it beloved Surrey to play carefully. They did so and managed to emerge with a draw to their credit. The veteran, Tom Hayward, played grandly in Surrey's first innings and by scoring 139, registered his hundredth century for his county, a record only equalled by W. G. Grace. Careful bating by the other members of the side, brought Surrey's total up to 343. Two hours and three-quarters were left for play when Surrey followed on. Hobbs played fine cricket for 61 and so did Goatly for 64 and six wickets were down for 219, when time was called.

In spite of a sporting declaration by the acting Northampton captain S. G. Smith, which left them two hours and twenty-five minutes in which to get 227 runs, Yorkshire were painfully uncenterprising at Northampton on Saturday and only scored 141 for the loss of three wickets when stumps were drawn. In reply to Northampton's first effort of 305, Yorkshire made 333. Rhodes gathered 110, but it was an innings marred by several bad mistakes and let-offs. Denton made 55 and Hirst 43. Northampton declared their second innings closed at 254 for 7, S. G. Smith again playing grandly for 102.

The game between Sussex and Notts at Brighton was marked by tall scoring and was a great personal triumph for Lee, the young Notts professional who in his county's second innings, made 180, his first century in county cricket. Sussex did well to get rid of Notts in their first innings for 209 and to make 235 in reply. Cartwright made 53 of these, Vine 55 and the captain, H. P. Chaplin, not out 55. In addition to Lee's big score, John Gunn also scored a century in the second innings of Notts, making 110 in attractive style. Sussex were left with 360 to get in three hours and it looked as if they would lose when the two Relfs and A. H. Lang were got rid of for 27. However, Cartwright (32) Vine not out 82 and P. G. H. Fender 83, soon removed all danger and at the drawing of stumps, Sussex had only lost 5 wickets for 220.

Oxford University experienced yet another defeat, this time at the hands of Mr. H. D. D. Leveson-Gower's XI, who had previously been beaten by Cambridge. Oxford could only muster 222 as against the scratch team's first effort of 347. D. G. Wigan, the old Eton captain, played really well for 73 not out, but of the others, only W. G. K. Boswell, with 41, played with any confidence. Mr. Leveson-Gower's side by some level scoring (the highest was 39 by the Kent amateur, L. H. W. Troughton) totalled 235. Boswell, tried late in the innings, took 4 for 22. Wanting 361 to win, Oxford failed lamentably and could only make a paltry 154. Only Boswell, who played good cricket for 70 redeemed the innings from utter failure.

As was only to be expected from the scoring in their first innings, the game between Essex and Middlesex which was begun at Leyton on Friday ended in a draw. Batting first, Essex made 411, for which J. W. H. T. Douglas (43) the Rev. F. H. Gillingham (93) F. L. Fane (115) and Russell (60) were mainly responsible. So evident was it that the game would never be finished that it resolved itself into which county would gain the three points which are credited to the leader on the first innings. This honour went to Middlesex who made 449. Young J. W. Hearne was the chief factor. He played a splendid innings of 178 not out and received useful assistance from W. P. Robertson (56) Tarrant (48) N. Haig (66) and Murrell (50). In the time left for play, Essex made 143 for the loss of 6 wickets. The play was painfully slow, only Gillingham showing any enterprise in making 49.

An innings victory is an unusual experience for Leicestershire. They started playing Derbyshire at Chesterfield on Saturday and by Monday evening had won by an innings and 43. C. E. de Traffor played as well as he has ever done in making 137. Two of fortune[illegible]erset, by an innings and 25 runs. Somerset's first effort only realised 149, Braund, who seems to have recovered a lot of his old form, being top-scorer with 44 not out. Booth took 5 for 80 and Drake 4 for 33. Yorkshire replied with 298, Hirst playing good cricket for 90 not out, while Rhodes gathered 56. Hylton Stewart did a fine bowling performance in taking 5 Yorkshire wickets for 72. Somerset did even worse at their second venture and could only total 124, Drake 3 for 32 and Bayes 4 for 36 doing the damage.

In face of the enormous total of 501 for 9 wickets made by Surrey at the Oval, Sussex collapsed miserably before the fast bowling of Hitch and Rushby and were beaten by an innings and 158 runs. Sandham (196) and Harrison (138 not out) were Surrey's chief contributors but Goatly added a useful 63. Sandham is quite a young professional and this is his first century for his county. Hitch and Rushby skittled out Sussex for 87, Hitch taking 5 for 42 and Rushby 4 for 40. Sussex did a good bit better at their second try, Albert Relf (103) batting well but were all out for 256.

Cambridge Universnty set up a new record for lords by scoring 609 for 8 wickets before declaring their innings closed against a weak M. C. C. side. R. B. Lagden made 125 of these and E. L. Kidd 150 while S. H. Saville contributed 77 and the Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe 87. The Cambridge total looks a good bit better than it really was, for the M. C. C. bowling was hardly second-class, an accident to the professional G. Brown still further being Humphreys 68 and their old captain, J. R. Mason, 75. Notts then made 224 (Whysall 55), Kent being left with 212 to win. Towards this, they could only make 149 and were consequently defeated by 62 runs. Alletson, who is usually regarded as a hard-hitting batsman only, materially helped towards Notts' victory by taking 4 for 37.

After an exciting finish, Warwickshire defeated Lancashire at Birmingham by 2 wickets. Lancashire, who took first knock, made 233, Makepeace 86, Kenneth McLeod not out (75). Warwickshire's answer was 205 (Baker 62). Lancashire then made 216, by even scoring. Assisted by several bad fielding mistakes by Lancashire, Warwick obtained the runs for the loss of 8 wickets, F. R. Foster (50) and Baker, who again played really well for 77, being the main factors.

After losing 6 for 70 at Leyton on international footballer, was the chief well that the total realised 285, of which G. M. Louden, the Ilford amateur made 74 and the fast bowler, Buckenham, 88. Earlier on, Freeman played remarkably well for 62. Sussex fared very badly and at the close of play had only made 79 for 5 wickets.

A brilliant century by Sharp, the international footballer, was the chief cause of Lancashire's total of 293 against Northamptonshire at Manchester. The visitors had obtained 76 for the loss of three wickets at the close of play. Yorkshire ran up 386 for 8 wickets against Leicestershire at Leicester. Rhodes gathered 152 and completed his thousand runs for Mulholland, the Cambridge captain, took 4 for 28. Cambridge lost 4 for 82 when play ceased for the day.

Eton defeated Winchester at Lords by an innings and 47 runs. The Winchester batting broke down badly against thefast bowling for the Eton captain, J. H. Amory.

The following table shows how the counties stood in the championship on Thursday morning, July 3rd:—

	P.	W.	L.	Won on 1st Inn	Lost on 1st Inn	Pts. possible	Pts. obtained	Per-cent.
Kent	12	9	2	1	0	60	48	80-00
Yorkshire	14	9	1	3	1	70	55	78.57
Middlesex	9	5	1	1	2	45	30	66.66
Surrey	12	6	2	1	3	60	36	60 00
Northants	11	6	3	0	2	55	32	58.18
Notts	11	5	2	1	3	55	31	56.36
Lancashire	14	4	5	5	0	70	35	50.00
Sussex	11	4	4	1	2	55	25	45.45
Worcestershire	8	3	4	1	0	40	18	45.00
Warwickshire	12	4	5	2	1	60	27	45.00
Gloucestershire	10	3	4	1	2	50	20	40,00
Derbyshire	9	3	6	0	0	45	15	33.33
Somerset	6	1	4	1	0	30	8	26.66
Leicestershire	11	2	8	1	0	55	13	23.63
Hampshire	11	1	8	0	2	55	7	12.72
Essex	9	0	6	1	2	45	5	11.11

The Cambridge XI against Oxford at Lords on Monday next (July 7) has been chosen as follows:—Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland (capt.) (Eton), E. L. Kidd (Wellington), R. B. Lagden (Marlborough), S. H. Saville (Marlborough), Hon. S. F. G. Calthorpe (Repton), E. C. Baker (Brighton), G. B. Davies (Rossall), B. S. Cumberlege (Durham), A. H. Lang (Harrow), G. A. Fairbairn (Geelong, Australia), and K. H. C. Woodroffe (Marlborough). Four members of last year's side, W. N. Riley, J. S. F. Morrison, G. W. V. Hopley and W. B. Franklin, are dropped.

A strong side is being got together for the M. C. C. tour in South Africa during the winter. The following have already accepted invitations to go out:—J. B. Hobbs (Surrey), J. W. Hearne (Middlesex), F. E. Woolley (Kent), M. W. Booth (Yorkshire) and S. F. Barnes (Staffordshire).

LAWN TENNIS.

Young Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American lawn tennis champion, has fought his way to the right to play Anthony F. Wilding, the holder of the singles championship, for the title. Such a result loomed inevitable from the moment when, under disadvantageous circumstances, he defeated that great tactician, Roper Barrett, in the first round.

McLoughlin, as proved by the tremendous crowds that flocked to Wimbledon whenever it was announced that he was to play, has captured the imagination of the lawn tennis world here. Nothing like his terrific service has ever been seen on this side. He has a number of other superb strokes and it is being generally admitted that he is very little, if any, behind the wonderful H. L. Doherty, at the latter's best.

It was thought that J. C. Parke, the Davis Cup hero, would be the only man who could possibly stop his conquering career, but he disposed of Parke as easily as he did Mavrogordato earlier. On Wednesday, (July 2) he defeated with the utmost ease, the nippy little Australian, S. N. Doust, in the final of the "All-Comers."

We have not seen the best of McLoughlin yet, for he has never, since his first game, been really extended. They are betting odds at Wimbledon that he will defeat Wilding and thus win the title. The great game will be played on Friday (July 4).

ROWING.

Henley began on Wednesday (July 3) in glorious weather. Owing to fears of suffragette outrages, stringent precautions were taken and the various crafts, both racing and pleasure, have been guarded by hundreds of watchmen. Beyond, however, a peaceful demonstration in a punt, nothing happened on the opening day.

At the end of the first day's racing, the following were left in the Thames Challenge Cup:—Christ's College (Cambridge), Marlow R. C., Caius College (Cambridge), Sidney, Sussex College (Cambridge) Oriel College (Oxford) Trinity Hall (Cambridge) Royal Engineers and Twickenham R.C.

In the Diamonds, the Russian sculler, H. M. Kusik, of the St. Petersburg R. C. went down easily before E. L. Watts of Thames R. C. and R. T. Bigland of the Royal Chester R. C. won comfortably from G. T. Allen of Newry R. C., Ireland. In the one heat of the Wyfolds rowed on Wednesday, Auriol R. C. defeated Caius College (Cambridge) without unduly exerting themselves and in the Ladies' Challenge Plate, St. John's College (Oxford) won after a splendid fight by the plucky boys from Shrewsbury School.

On Thursday in the Grand Challenge Cup, Jesus Colle[illegible]ambridge) beat London R. C. by [illegible] lengths and a half and Leander defeated the Argonaut R. C. of Toronto by a length and a quarter, equalling record time. In the Diamonds, E. D. P. Pinks of the London R. C., beat E. L. Watts of the Thames easily by four lengths. C. W. Wise of the London R. C. beat E. B. Butler of the Argonaut R. C. after a terrific race, the winner being so exhausted that he had to be assisted out of his boat. C. McVilly of the Derwent R. C., Tasmania, defeated E. L. Salier of London R. C. and the heat between the two Royal Chester R. C. scullers, R T. Bigland and H. P. Adlard, was won by the former.

(Continued on page 5.)

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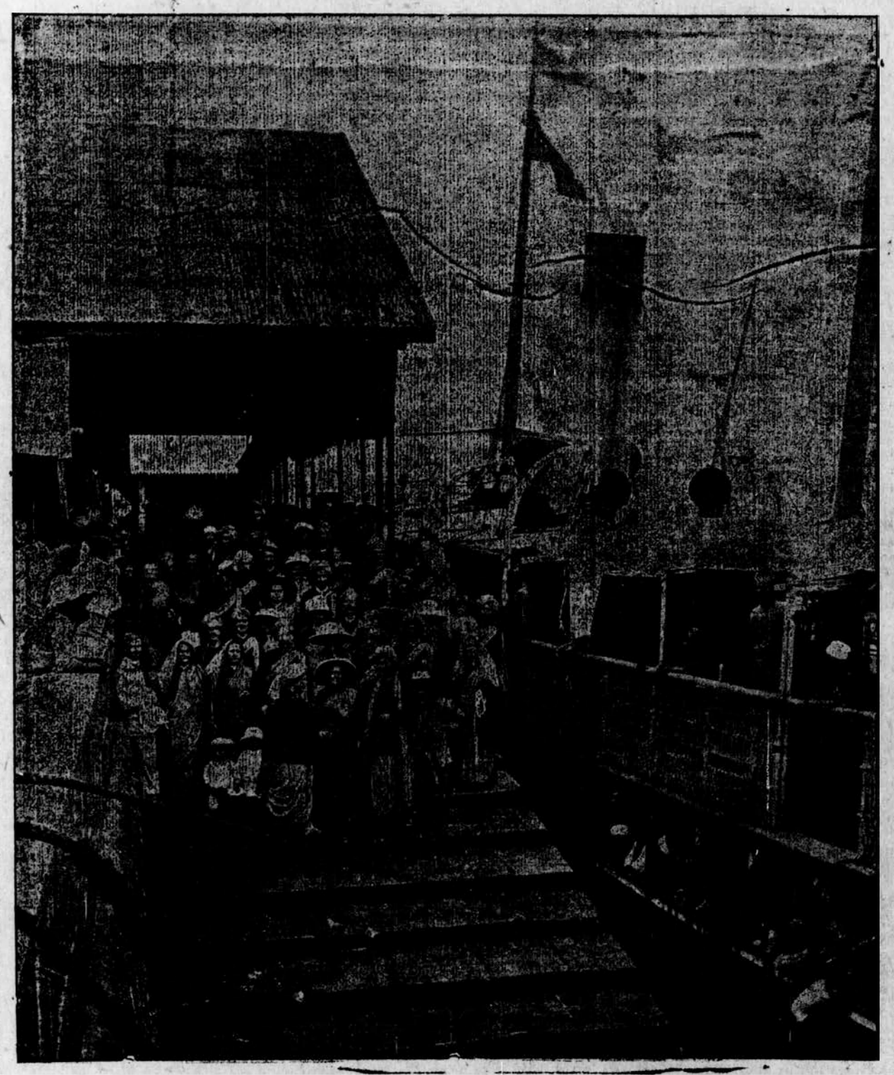

Photo by S. Maddock, Metzker's Studio. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

After disembarking from the launch, the party formed up on the steps of the Carnac Bunder so that they might be photographed for the "Bombay Chronicle." Col. Blowers of Bombay may be seen in the foreground, on the left, welcoming Col. Bullard, on the right, and his recruits to India. A full account of the arrival appeared in our issue of yesterday.

the bowlers, Astill and Shipman, made 75 not out, and 60 respectively, at the end of the innings and the total reached the respectable dimensions of 351. Derbyshire could only gather 148, only their tail saving them from ignominy. Following on, they only improved on their first innings by a dozen, Cadman (56) being the only one to show first-class form. Shipman followed up his good batting by taking 5 for 40 in the first innings and 4 for 56 in the second.

Their recent surprising victory over Kent has apparently proved too much for Gloucestershire. All the glory they thereby won has been completely wiped out by the smashing defeat administered to them at Bristol on Tuesday (July 1) by Northamptonshire. The 516 obtained by Northamptonshire is their highest ever obtained by them in first-class cricket. Gloucestershire's first innings of 148 can only be described as a dismal failure, only Langdon, who batted really well for 76, being able to do anything with Thompson's bowling (6 for 87). Haywood (122) and S. G. Smith (11) were chiefly responsible for Northampton's huge score but C. N. Woolley (43) George Thompson (72) and John Seymour (83) all materially helped. Gloucester did a little better the second time, eight men scoring double figures, but they were all out for 214 and Northampton won by an innings and 154. S. G. Smith bowled well, taking 5 Gloucester wickets for 56.

Yorkshire recorded their ninth win of the season at Bradford on Tuesday evening at the expense of the unweakening it. The M. C. C.'s first innings closed for 249, of which Brown made 72 and P. W. Cobbold 49 not out. E. M. Dowson (65), R. St. L. Fowler (40) and Hubble (48) did their best to put a better face on things in their second innings but the others failed and they were all out for 208 leaving Cambridge victorious by an innings and 152 runs.

Oxford apparently made up their minds to emulate their great rivals for Hampshire at Southampton of 532, they in face of a total against them by replying in spirited manner with 554. The professional Bowell (193) and the well-known footballer Lieut. C. H. Abercrombie, who was making his first appearance in county cricket (126) were the main protagonists on behalf of Hampshire, but there were several other useful scores. There were no fewer than three centuries in the Oxford total, G. R. R. Colman making 127, the captain I. P. F. Campbell 120 and W. G. K. Boswell 101 not out. Only D. C. Wigan failed to reach double figures. A draw was inevitable. Hampshire declared in their second innings with their total at 263 for 8 wickets, A. J. L. Hill making 69 not out. Oxford had made 126 for 4 —R. H. Twining 69—when the game was abandoned.

Owing to a surprising collapse in their second innings, Kent sustained their second defeat of the season, Notts, at Nottingham being their conquerors. Notts, who batted first, made 266, John Gunn scoring 92. Kent led them on the first innings by 55, the chief contributors to their total of 279 the season. B. B. Wilson, who made 79, helped Rhodes to put on 180 runs for the first wicket and at the close of play, Hirst had 52, not out, to his credit.

Surrey did only moderately against Kent at Blackheath and were all out for 236. Hayes made 52 and Goatly 80. Woolley took 5 for 70. Kent had made 70 for 2 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Warwickshire had a good day against Gloucestershire at Nuneaton, for after getting rid of the Westerners for 249 (C. S. Barnett 43 and Dipper 63), they had up 217 for 4 wickets in the two hours left for play. Of these, when play stopped, Parsons had scored 87 not out and Baker 40 not out.

J. W. Hearn had a great day at Worcester in the Middlesex-Worcestershire match at Worcester. He was top-scorer with 54 towards his side's total of 224 and of the 8 Worcestershire wickets which had fallen at closing time for 151, he had captured six.

A weak M. C. C. side at Lords could only make 193 against Oxford University, Mervyn Payne, the old Cambridge captain, making 50 in nice style. B. G. von Melle' bowled finely for the University, his 7 wickets costing only 48. Oxford did rather worse for at the finish of the day they had only made 153 for the loss of eight wickets. Cambridge, also, did bodly against a team got together by Lionel Robinson at Old Buckenham Hall, Attleborough, in Norfolk. B. J. T. Bosanquet played well for Robinson's side and his 86 helped materially to swell the total to 195.

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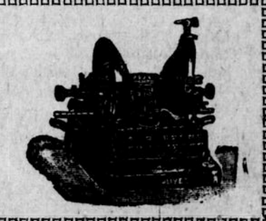

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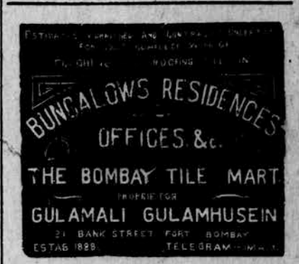

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SPORTS AT HOME.

Christ's College (Cambridge) Uriel College (Oxford) Sidney Sussex College (Cambridge) and Marlow R. C. survived the second day's racing in the Thames Challenge Cup, but Marlow had to row twice, the first heat between them and Caius College (Cambridge) ending in a dead-heat. In the Ladies' Challenge Plate, Christ Church (Oxford) Trinity College (Oxford) First Trinity (Cambridge) and Eton College were still left in.

In the Silver Goblets, J. Beresford and J. H. Cloutte, rowed over in consequence of the scratching of a German crew. In the Wyfolds, University College (Oxford) Lady Margaret B. C. Cambridge) Queens' College (Cambridge) and London R. C. live to fight another day. In the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Merton College (Oxford) defeated Caius College (Cambridge) and University College (Oxford) won against Christ Church (Oxford).

In the first heat of the Stewards' Challenge Cup, the German crew, the Maintzer Ruder Verein, easily defeated the Argonaut R. C. of Toronto by four lengths.

TENNIS.

Captain R. K. Price defeated the Hon. J. Kinnard at Lords on Monday (June 30th) in the final of the preliminary tennis competition for the M. C. C. prizes by 3 sets to 0 (6-1, 6-1, 6-2). He will now play Major Cooper Key for the silver racquet and the winner of this event will play for the gold racquet against the famous vegetarian, Mr. Eustace Miles.

While playing in a mixed double with J. C. Parke, Mrs. Larcombe, the holder of the ladies' singles championship, was severely hit in the eye by a ball and was so hurt that she had to scratch for all the events in which she was interested. Consequently, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who defeated Mrs. McNair in the final of the "all-comers," is now the lady champion, while Hope Crisp, the Cambridge lawn tennis captain and his partner, Mrs. Tuckey, become the first official mixed doubles champions at Wimbledon, in consequence of Parke and Mrs. Larcombe, being unable to continue.

A fine incisive pair—the young Germans, Rahe and Kleinschroth qualified to meet the holders of the men's doubles championship, H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon.

BOXING.

Bombardier Wells, whose stock fell below zero in consequence of his recent defeats by Gunboat Smith and Carpentjer, re-established himself to a certain extent by knocking out the Irishman, Packey Mahony, in the thirteenth round at the National Sporting Club on Monday (June 30). Mahony has never claimed to be a boxer in the sense that Wells is, but he has a terrific punch and can absorb an enormous quantity of punishment without any apparent ill effect. His amazing pluck is vouched for by the fact that he fought for a considerable time with a broken jaw and now lies in the Westminister Hospital from the effects.

Wells kept his head, for a change. He simply relied on his infinitely superior boxing ability and at boxing, of course, Mahony was not in it. He only waited patiently—taking terrible punishment the while—for an opportunity to bring off one of his deadly punches. Wells, however, was too clever and never gave him a real chance. If Wells will only learn to keep his head and to take punishment when it is inevitable, if is possible that he may yet justify the great hopes once built on him. There is not a shadow of doubt that as a boxer, pure and simple, he is a wonder for a big man.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The game between the Mohun Bagan and Eastern Bengal State Railway Football Club in the above tournament on the Calcutta ground ended in a victory for the Railway men by 2 goals to one. On the day's play the better side won but the wretched condition of the ground, owing to rain, handicapped the Indians tremendously. For the first fifteen minutes the Mohun Bagans had the best of the game and a doubtful penalty proved fruitful, Roy scoring. On two other occasions the younger Bhadhuri and Sing missed by inches. From now the aspect of the game changed which became quite contested. The second half wore down the Indians and the Railway equalised two minutes to time, through a fine shot by Churchill from off a pass by Myers.

An extra fifteen minutes was played. The Indians were now a beaten side and played on the defensive and 30 seconds from time Ford beat Mukherji the Mohan Bagan custodian with a lightning shot.

There was one more match played in which the Port Commissioners beat the Sovabazaar by 3 goals to nil.

FOOTBALL.

ANOTHER GAME POSTPONED.

Owing to the incessant rain since the previous night, it was evident at mid-day that the Cooperage would not be fit for football yesterday. The game between the Bombay Gymkhana and R. G. A. was therefore postponed.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS v. SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A"

Referee—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

QUETTA RACES.

2ND GYMKHANA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

QUETTA, July 12.

The afternoon was decidedly on the warm side, for Quetta, but the attendance was excellent both first and second stands being crowded.

The racing was very good indeed for an ordinary Gymanana meeting.

The Diana Stakes ridden by Ladies caused intense excitement the occupants of the stands rising and cheering the winner (Mrs. Elliot) as she passed the winning post, closely followed by Miss White, and Mrs. Sloan, second and third in the race.

RESULTS.

THE ARAB HANDICAP—5 furlongs.

For Arab Ponies 14-2 and under.

Captain Jacombs b.a.g., OLYMPIA 10-2, Captain Neave 1
Captain Meaklejohn and W. Johnston's TEMERITY 10-7, Captain Johnston 2
Captain Blacks PETRARCH, 9-7, Captain Gannon 3

Also Ran:—Corrana 10-5, and Royal Dream 9st. (carried 9-2.)

Time:—1min. 13secs. Tote. paid Rs. 3.

C. B. HANDICAP—3 furlongs.

For all Country Breed Ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Bernards b. ch. g., HITCHEY KOO, 10-0, Owner 1
Major Heale's BUTTERFLY 9-10, Captain Johnston 2
Captain Neanes, BELLADONNA, 10-4, Owner 3

Also Ran:—Cheh Lumba 9-7, Gladiator 9-5, carried 10-9. Bit of Fashion 8-10 carried 9-4. Beauty II. 8st carried 8-3 and Baechaute 8st carried 9-6.

Time:—39secs. Tote. paid Rs. 13.

A DISTANCE HANDICAP for all horses and ponies which must be nominated by a lady.

Captain Samson's and Mr. Wynne Edwards TOT 9st. 80 yds. Captain Samson 1
Major Heale's HALID 11-7, 180 yds. Owner 2
Mr. Branforts WHISTLING RUFUS 9-7, 150 yds. Mr. Bernard 3

Also Ran.—Haymaker 11st. carried 11-4, Scratch. Surkhab 9-12, 75 yards. Bumper 9-7, 90 yds. Omar 11-10, 200 yds. Skewey 11st. 210 yds. and the Shah 12-4, 350 yds.

Tote. paid Rs. 6.

OPEN HANDICAP—4 furlongs.

For all Ponies other than Aribs, 14-2 and under.

Mr. Cotters TIGRESS, 11st. Major Hislop 1
Captain Johnstons and Mr. Channers, PARASOL 9-12 carried 9-13 Captain Johnston 2
Major Grays, BLUEGRAPH 10-2, Captain Gannon 3

Also Ran:—Snowflake 9-6, Tom Cat 8-4, carried 11-5, and Impudence 7st. carried 8-1.

Time 53 2/5secs. Tote. paid Rs. 3.

A MATCH—4 furlongs.

Colonel Macpherson's, DOLLY BELL, 12st. Owner 1
General Braithwait's COCKROACH. Owner 2

DIANA STAKES—6 furlongs.

A distance Handicap for all Maiden horses and Maiden ponies which have never won a race of any description. To be ridden by Ladies. Weight-Catch weights.

Mrs. Eliots, THE BARREL 70 yards Owner 1
Col. Macpherson, MONA 50 yards, Miss Carr White 2
Mrs. Sloans, GREY LADY, 30 yards Owner 3

Also Ran:—Gladiator 30 yds. and Darwesh 110 yards.

THE QUETTA DERBY—4 furlongs.

For all Ponies 14-2 and under, the property of Government, to be ridden by non-com-officers or soldiers. Weights 11-7.

No. 8 Battery R. G. A.'s BLACK BESS, 11-7, H. Davis 1
No. 4 Battery R. G. A.'s CRAGNOUR 11-7, Trumpeter Erskine ... 2
No. 6 Mule Corps, IDLENESS, 11-7, S. S. Grainge 3

Also Ran:—Ebbenzine, Galumpus, and Brain Born.

Time:—61secs. Tote. paid Rs. 5.

CONSOLATION STAKES—2½ furlongs.

A Handicap for all Ponies which have run at the meeting and have not won.

Major Grays BLUEGRAPH 12-6, Owner 1
GRAPH 12-6, Owner 1
Mr. Branforts, ch. cb. g., WHISTLING RUFUS 9-4, M. Bernard ... 2
Mrs. Beatty's BACCHAUTE 7-4, carried 9st. Captain Gannon 3

Also Ran:—Tom Cat 11-8, Bella Donna 9-10 carried 9-10½ and Beauty II. 8-4.

No time taken. Tote. paid Rs. 4.

BISLEY MEETING.

LATEST RESULTS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

The following are the latest Bisley results:—

Results of MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP:

AUSTRALIA	1,583.
SCOTLAND	1,504.
ENGLAND	1,496.

Repton won the ASHBURTON SHIELD.

Two Oundle and Tonbridge boys tied for the SPENCER CUP.

In shooting off the tie for the Spencer Cup, the Oundle boy won.

BANGALORE RACES.

HANDICAPS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 18.

Handicaps for to-morrow's races are:—

BANGALORE CUP 1½ miles:—Coat-of-Arms 10-12, Hamara 9-10, Chobham 9-10, Tiercel 9-5, Mil 9-4, Vic's Pride 9-0, Glendock 8-7, Airman 8-6, Vitulos 8-6, The Witch 7-12, Metal Maid 7-9, Little Speed 7-7, Pelargonium II. 7-5, Mary B. 7-4, Particle 7-0, Lady Sim 7-0.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 6 furlongs:—Premoa 9-10, Token 9-6, Master Priam 8-9, Lady's Maid 8-5, Molly D. 8-2, Red Patch 7-7.

LEONIDA'S PURSE, 6 furlongs:—St. Gilgen 10-0, Vic's Pride 9-7, Reinstated Now 9-4, Bambra 9-2, Eva B. 9-0, Little Speed 8-11, Metal Maid 8-11, Glendock 8-9, Huka 8-9, Mary B. 8-4, Eustace 7-4, J. P. 7-0.

GRANT PLATE, 7 furlongs:—Cowslip 10-0, Harebell 9-13, Pearl 9-11, Crowbar 9-7, Housemaid 9-2, Vigour 8-13, Chemise 8-0, F. 7-0.

SUBSTITUTION MYSORE PLATE, 4 furlongs:—Lawn Sand 10-7, Stableboy 10-2, Chobham 10-1, Bambra 8-7, Vic's Pride 8-6, Airman 8-5, Vitulos 8-5, Reinstated Now 8-4, Chestnut Park 7-10, Glendock 7-9, Sand Piper 7-0.

SUBSTITUTION LALBAGH PLATE, 3 furlongs:—Premoa 11-0, Token 10-13, Betty 10-5, Paulin 9, Blarney Maid 9-9, Red Patch 9-2, Nigria 8-0, Saraswati 7-12, Madrid 7-5, Fairsex 7-1, Melody II. 7-0.

BANGALORE POLO TURNAMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BANGALORE, July 18.

The two semi-final games in the Polo Tournament, which were postponed owing to the rain on Wednesday, were played this afternoon, when the 20th Deccan Horse beat the Mysore Silledar Lancers by 4 goals to 1, and the 26th Light Cavalry beat Government House, Madras, by 3 goals to 1. The latter was one of the fastest games ever witnessed in these parts, both teams being magnificently mounted. The final takes place on Monday between the winners of to-day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, came up for disposal two cross cases of assault between two neighbours, Dayalji Makanji, cashier in a solicitor's office, and Bikhubhai Dayabhai, a government clerk, residing in a building at Grant Road known as Panalal Terraces.

It appears that there was a row between the two parties on 14th May last over Dayalji's daughter being beaten and it was alleged by Bikhubhai that he was assaulted by Dayalji who in return charged Bhikhubhai and his wife with the same offence.

Mr. N. N. Shaher, barrister, appeared for Bhikhubhai, while Mr. D. Ferriera, solicitor and Mr. Desai, solicitor, of Messrs. Aninand Desai, with Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader appeared for Dayalji.

At the outset his Worship suggested that it would be better if both the parties would come to an agreement by withdrawing their complaints. Dayalji agreed to take up the suggestion, but Bhikhubhai said that as his wife was implicated in that matter he would withdraw his complaint only if Dayalji expressed regret.

Mr. Perriera informed his Worship that as a matter of fact the matter was once compounded at the intervention of mutual friends, but Bhikhubhai was now going behind it.

The hearing was then proceeded with. In the cross-examination of Bhikhubhai it was elicited that after his complaint was filed he and Dayalji had met at the intervention of mutual friends at the house of Mr. G. K. Desai, of the Income Tax Department, a common friend, and had parted after partaking sweatmeats and shaking hands.

His Worship remarked that under these circumstances he could not proceed with the case. As far as he knew the customs of this country among Hindus he could say that cases should be said to have been compounded when the parties meet at a common friend's and party after partaking sweatmeats and shaking hands. His Worship marked the cases as compounded.

A SENSITIVE MILL HAND.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry regarding the death of one Jagannath Maku, a mill-hand, aged 25, residing at Colaba, who was found dead on the verandah of his room on the morning of the 4th instant. The evidence showed that the deceased was fined Rs. 7 the day previous to his death for assaulting a neighbour. This preyed on his mind and he was heard to say that he was ashamed of showing his face to the world. The next morning he was found dead on the verandah of his room. Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

At the next meeting of the Punjab Historical Society to be held at Simla, Dr. Dennison Ross will read an unusually interesting paper on a manuscript recently discovered, which was written by a contemporary of Qutbuddin first of slave kings of Delhi.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

REFERENCE UNDER DIVORCE ACT.

(Before a Special Bench composed of Justices Heaton, Batchelor and Shah.)

RAMCHARAN v. MUST GHASIN.

This case was placed before the Special Bench for confirmation under section 17 of the Indian Divorce Act, No. IV of 1869, for dissolution of marriage between the petitioner and the respondent.

The petitioner stated in his application that he was lawfully married on the 6th May 1902 to Musummot Ghasin. And after the said marriage he lived with his wife for three years. In 1905 his wife left the house and she could not be found. About three months ago she came to Mungali, where the petitioner was residing. He asked her where she had been all the time. He was told by her that she did not like to stay with him, and that she was living at Bilaspur. He inquired at Bilaspur about the character of his wife and was told by respectable Christian gentlemen at Bilaspur that she was leading the life of a prostitute. Under those circumstances he asked the Court to grant a divorce.

Their Lordships granted the divorce asked for, and passed the decree as required by the Act.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHOPKEEPER'S DIFFICULTIES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA v. NOOR MAHOMED JINNA.

The plaintiffs, in this suit, say that one Memon Haji Ismail carried on business in Sitaram Buildings in Bombay under the name and style of the Australian Stores. He became insolvent and his stock-in-trade and good-will were sold to the defendant for Rs. 4,000 by the Official Assignee. In order to complete this purchase the defendant borrowed from the plaintiffs Rs. 5,000 at 9 per cent. on his promissory note, and on an agreement with the plaintiffs, dated 21st December 1910. In pursuance of that agreement the defendant mortgaged to the plaintiffs the said shop on 27th January 1911. The mortgage provided that the mortgagor was to remain in possession but was to pay over the sale-proceeds of the day and to deliver the key of the shop every evening to the mortgagee. The mortgagee could take possession on default for 24 hours in payment of Rs. 5,000 and interest on demand. On the 22nd May 1911 the defendant proposed to sell the shop for Rs. 5,000 to one Ibrahim Mahomed but the plaintiffs did not consent. On the 13th May 1911 defendant declined to take the key of the shop to the plaintiffs as usual. In consequence of this plaintiffs took possession and sold the goods in the shop on the 28th October 1911. The sale-proceeds realized Rs. 998-4-0 and the balance now remaining due to the plaintiffs by the defendant is Rs. 5,350-7-4 for which the plaintiffs pray for a decree.

The defendant says that in fact only Rs. 3,000 were paid to him by the says that plaintiffs' agent was in possession of the shop. After the mortgage and that after the 16th March 1911, the plaintiffs have been in sole-possession and their agents have managed the business for their benefit. The plaintiffs thereafter sold the said shop, stock and good-will to one Ibrahim Mahomed who executed a promissory note for the price. The plaintiffs procured the defendant's signature to the sale-deed and handed him the promissory note passed by Ibrahim it being agreed that defendant was to return the promissory note to the plaintiffs, on the latter delivering up the mortgage-deed to the defendant and paying him the sum of Rs. 2,000 due to him. The defendant says that since the sale of the shop to Ibrahim by the plaintiffs he had no interest in it and he counter-claims that the plaintiffs may be ordered to deliver up to him the mortgage-deed duly cancelled and that an account may be taken of what is due from the plaintiffs to the defendant and prays that plaintiffs may be decreed to pay to the defendant the sum that may be found due to him on a taking of the accounts.

Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship threw the onus of proving certain issues on the defendant and evidence for the defendant on those issues was being recorded when the Court rose for the day.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs Mirza and Mirza.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Prionath Chuckervarti, a student arrested in connection with the Kowakari political dacoity has developed appendicitis while in Faridpur Jail He was released on bail and removed to the Calcutta Medical College for an operation.

THE CAUSE LIST.

SATURDAY, 19TH JULY, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Dadabhoy Framji Poonjari and anr. petitioner v. Pestonji Maneckji Poonjari respondent. Wadia G. and Co., Notice 16-6-13.

190-99—Shamrao M. and H., Mohsein bin Salle v. Nasir bin Manassar and ors., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Notice, 28-6-13.

638-08—Mulla & Mulla Balkissondas Shivlal v. Dwarkadas Girdhardlal Tyabji D. & Co. 11-4-13.

243-11—Bicknell M. R. and Co., Rutlonbai widow v. Kuttonji Hormasji Menta and ors., 13-6-13.

615-10—Chitnis M. and Kanga, Valia alias Asnoo widow and ors. v. Hissamuddin bin Mahomed Hoosein, M. B. Chothia, 15-7-13.

In re References Nos. 86 and 96—10 and Improvement Trust Cases &c.—Bhimji and Co., In Re Bill of Costs of Messrs. Khunderao L. and Mehta v. Messrs. Khanderao L. and Khand. Mehta (applicants), L. and Mehta J., Order 30-11-12.

1149-10—Captain & U. Ranchoddas Kalhangi & ors. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors. Ardeshir H. D. Co. 9-7-13.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Devkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co. a firm and ors., Pestonji R. K. and Co., 10-7-13.

167-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Lalji Nensi Ludha v. Keshowji Poonja and ors., Daphtary F. and Diwan, 10-7-13.

235-07—Patell and Ez., Jaikissondas Rambilas and ors. v. Motilal Keshowchand and anr., In person, 10-7-13.

933-11—Edgelow G. W. and Co., Messrs. Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand and ors., Motichand and D., 10-7-13.

554-11—Little and Co., Maganlal Raichand Shamji v. Pragji Thackur, Surajmal and Co., 11-7-13.

438-12—Little and Co., Javerchand Thackersey v. Shamji Pragji Nasik, Sunderdas and Co., 11-7-13.

551-13—Motichand and D., Dr. Chimanlal Chunilal v. Thacker Manubhai Chunilal, G. H. Dalal, 11-7-13.

494-13—Bhimji and Co., Khimji Vassenji and anr. v. Narsi Dhanji and ors., Madhowji K. and Co., 15-7-13.

1042-11—Motichand and D., Gulamhoosein Essaji and ors. v. Tyabalii Essaji, Little and Co., 15-7-13.

526-11—Matubhai J. and M., Allibhai Chagla and Co. a firm v. Haji Esmail Mahomed Dossani and Co. a firm, Smetham B. and Co., 15-7-13.

209-13—Malvi H. M. and R., Messrs. Gambhirchand Kedarnath a firm v. Kedarnath Teimal and anr., Ardeshir H. D. and Co., 15-7-13.

176-13—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Shriman Goswami Tika-Yet-Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Girdharji Maharaj v. Kanji Mowji Deande and ors., Bhai. K. and G., Edgelow G. W. and Co., 15-7-13.

1220-12—Malvi H. M. and R., Bansidhar Lachmi Narayen v. Gopaldas Valabhdas a firm and anr., Tyabji D. and Co., 15-7-13.

486-13—Wadia G. and Co., Purkha Dolia and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally, Patell and Ez., 15-7-13.

540-13—Surajmal and Co., Hurgowan Virchand v. Bai Rookhibai widow and ors., Bhai. K. and G., hold 17-7-13.

1261-12—Dikshit and Pai, Messrs. Keshowlal Chotalal a firm v. Chunilal Harilal and ors., Amin and Desai, 17-7-13.

508-13—Madhowji K. and Ch., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Pragji Soonderji, Khunderao L. and M., 17-7-13.

O.S. 553-13—Tyabji D. and Co., Sitarambdas Guru Gangadas v. Jankidas Balakdas and anr., Little and Co., 17-7-13.

763-11—Bhai. K. and G., Maganlal Hurgowandas v. Gulam Ahmed Haji, Najmoodin Fakir Bhandi, Rice Mill Co., Captain and V.

397-13—Bhai. K. and G., Ravji Sankalchand a firm v. Hirji Doss and ors., Shamji M. and H.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 83.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Prangivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Saroft D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Darawalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-12—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalroa Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sabnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES AND PREACHERS.

(Ninth Sunday after Trinity, 20th July 1913.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street: Clergy: Rev. Canex C. M. Barham, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-15 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in C. Hymns—527, 528, 539, 549, 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. flat. Anthem—"O Gladsome Light,"—Sullivan; Hymns—242, 271. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. on Wednesdays. Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. W. J. Kennelly, Senior Chaplain, 7 a.m. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., C.M.S.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. C. E. De Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—English) 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church expenses and poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S.P.G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saint's Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain: Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M.A. 10 am., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 7-45 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe—6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church expenses.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Father Tovéy Alms for Church Expenses.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion) (Chapel of Ease to St. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street, Fort—Conducted by Rev. J. C. Matthew, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M. A. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service (English). Preacher: Rev. Dr. R. Scott; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a.m., Sunday School; 9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-30 p.m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Revnell; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. W. E. Rancroft.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder:—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister: Rev. H. E. Barrell.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses: 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m. Week days, 6-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar: Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvaco, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar; Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Daoul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (Oxon) Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write to us as follows under date, London, July 3rd.

GOLD.

About a million and a quarter pounds sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, of which £75,300—an unusually small sum—was reserved for India. Owing to the rise in the German Exchange, demand for that country has now ceased, and the Bank of England is likely to obtain a considerable portion of the balance.

The serious strike on the Rand is causing apprehension as to a possible temporary curtailment of gold supplies. There should be, however, three parcels now on the way from the Cape.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

June 25th—£50,000 in sovereigns from Holland.

June 27th—£105,000 in sovereigns from Holland.

June 30th—£105,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.

June 30th—£75,000 in sovereigns form Egypt.

June 30th—£15,000 in bar gold.

July 1st—£165,000 in bar gold.

July 2nd—£101,000 in bar gold.

July 2nd—£53,000 in sovereigns from Egypt, etc. A withdrawal was made as under:—

July 1st—£100,000 in French gold coin.

During the week the net influx was £564,000.

SILVER.

The movements in the price have been very slight, and there have been no features of special interest.

The key to the present position of silver is the smallness of the market. Supplies from the Americas have been very much less than usual, and no sales of importance, have been made from any quarter.

On the other hand, demand has been distinctly slight, and limited chiefly to China, whence some inquiry has arisen owing to exchange operations connected with silk.

An Indian Currency Report yesterday showed an increase of 210 lacs in the total of silver rupees. This is not of so much interest as that of the last return, for the Note Issue has increased to exactly the same extent. Therefore, the larger holding of silver in the Treasury does not indicate a substitution of silver for gold as it did last week.

The stock in Bombay has fallen from £530,000 to £320,000, whilst the offtake has more than doubled, being now 280 bars a day, compared with 115 last week.

The stock in Shanghai continues to increase. The total cabled on the 2nd instant was £5,330,000 compared with £5,070,000 last week.

During the month of June prices fell more or less continuously, but closed rather above the worst, which were recorded on the 24th of that month.

Business was not active, and buying orders from the Bazaars were noticeably few in number.

The high premium that obtained for forward silver is worth noting. On 13 days it was fixed at 5-16d. and on the remaining 10 working days at ¼d.

Statistics are appended for the month of June:—

Highest Price 27 11-16 cash 27 15-16 2 mos.

Lowest Price 26 5-8 cash 26 15-16 mos.

Average Price 27.195 cash 27.482 mos.

Average of last six monthly averages 27.737 cash 27.941 mos.

A shipment of £25,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 1-16d. above, and that for 2 mos. delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

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The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd.

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Every kind of Banking Business transacted.
Stocks and shares sold and bought.

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(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12-months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April		24,77,000
31st July		52,35,000
31st December		1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.
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Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Case Oil 150°	... 5 8 0
	Per two tins. Rs. a. p.
Anchor Brand 125°	... 4 8 0
Rising Sun Brand 125°	. 4 7 0
Ship Brand 125°	... ... 4 5 0
Bull Brand 125°	... ... 4 0 6
Swan Brand 125°	... ... 3 12 6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas less than the above in each instance.

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CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample tin of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, and "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, on receipt of 3 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

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BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

ADDISON—At Glen Head, Mussoorie, 5th July, the wife of J. Addison, I.C.S., of a son.

TUTE—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, July 4th, the wife of Lieutenant C. S. Tute, R.A., Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DESILVA—At Shagurdi House, Barisal, 2nd July, Agnes Winifred Alice, the beloved eldest daughter of the late C. J. DeSilva and Mrs. DeSilva.

URMSON—At Chandpur, Tipperah, 1st July, Jessie Ethel, the beloved wife of W. B. Urmson.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Departure of English Mail, 2 p.m.

Harwood Association Football League, Sherwood Foresters v. Sherwood Foresters A., Cooperage, 5-45.

SUNDAY JULY 20.

The Kapole Students' Union, Girgaum. Lecture on "Traits of English Character" by Sheth Tribhovandas, 5 p.m. (S. T.).

MONDAY JULY 21.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
July 19, 1913.

THE SPEAKING OF ENGLISH.

Dr. Robert Bridges, a minor poet of some distinction, who, *faute de mieux*, has been appointed Poet Laureate, has recently published a tract "On the Present State of English Pronunciation." "Mr. Bridges' competence in matters of linguistic usage,"—so we are told by a writer in "The Times," who reviews his tract,—"cannot be questioned; there is no one who speaks with more weight on these matters and his attack on our present ways of speech must not be lightly disregarded." It appears that Mr. Bridges' first charge against the English people is in regard to the degradation of the unaccented vowels, the blurring and running together of *a* and *e* and *o* and *u* into one indeterminate sound, the sound of the last syllable in the word *danger*. Thus, people say *ernd* for *and*, *ther* for *the*, *ter* for *to*, and *prernounce* for *pronounce*. Then the decay of pronunciation is further illustrated by the increase of what is called "all palatalization," the change of *t* to *ch* before the sound of *u*; thus *nature* becomes *neycher*, *Tuesday* is turned into *chuesday*, and *tune* says Dr. Bridges is well on its way to be pronounced as *chiune*. Then again *di* becomes *dj* and people say *immedjately*, and *audjtns* instead of *audience*, while other offensive mis-pronunciations which trouble Dr. Bridges' mind are *om* and *im*, for *on* and *in*, in such phrases as *on board* and *in vain*. Finally the r, which is never pronounced before a consonant, is now disappearing from the speech of the younger generation before a vowel also, as in *faa away* and *faw ever*.

It is curious that Dr. Bridges' pamphlet has been taken in such a serious vein by the reviewers, as if all these mis-pronunciations had not been troubling the ears of lovers of English undefiled for many generations. The younger generation, or at any rate the greater part of it, has always had the habit of dropping the *r* before its vowels. It may be possible, as Dr. Bridges fears, that the contagion will ultimately spread until it is accepted even by speakers of good English, but, if that should ever happen, the evolutionary process must be so slow that it will ultimately be looked upon as no more harmful than the present ignoring of the *r* before a consonant. *Faw ever* and *faa away*, being, in fact, rather pleasant in sound the change may even be regarded by posterity as a beneficial one, just as nowadays people who speak the perfect English of the time would listen with horror to the pronunciation of an Englishman of Elizabethan times, or even of the Eighteenth Century, were such an one to re-visit the earth. Undoubtedly there are not many English people who speak good English and very few Scotchmen or Irishmen or Welshmen. They are not to be found in the lower classes, where the errors of pronunciation are carefully preserved and propagated through the medium of the Board School teacher, who very rarely has any knowledge of pronunciation at all. The upper classes make an affectation of mispronunciation and rejoice in deliberate "preciousness" of speech, which, however, never does and never can permanently affect the character of the language, because it has to be abandoned periodically for new affectations, as the old ones begin to be imitated by aspiring members of the middle classes. But it is among the latter that the best English is to be found, when spoken by natural people, and it is in the middle-class public schools that the language is preserved, and will continue to be preserved, in spite of Dr. Bridges' gloomy prognostications. After all, good English, like good French, and good German, and good Italian, has never been spoken by more than a few people, but even so, Dr. Bridges paints a picture which is highly exaggerated, and he must have been going about seeking for uncommon mispronunciations, until he has become obsessed with the idea that they are corrupting the whole language. Apart from this, all languages are constantly undergoing modifications in character, either in spelling pronunciation, or the extension of the meanings of words; and a careful analysis of the past history of the English and the French languages—to take two instances,—will show, that the sounds that have been gradually eliminated, have added to the convenience and the elegance of the languages as spoken. But their expression is none the less necessarily preserved in writing, because, for literary purposes it is essential that the origin and history and character of words should be indicated. Thus in English, the guttural sounds that were still in use in the Eighteenth Century, in such words as *light* and *sight*, and the sound of the *k* in such words as *know* and *knife* have completely disappeared, and no one would wish them back again. But it is very important to retain as nearly as possible the original spelling of these words.

For these reasons we would strongly deprecate the means which Dr. Bridges proposes in order to extend correct pronunciation. He would have "London jargon" corrected by Northern pronunciation, and when he says Northern he apparently means, as we gather by the context, Scotch. This would be the most dreadful thing imaginable. It would mean the restoration of many of the ugly sounds which have happily disappeared from the English language, such for instance as the exaggerated pronunciation of the *r* when following a vowel and preceding a consonant. The *r* in such words as *murder* and *order* is very wisely restricted in its use in present day English to the modification of the vowel sounds, but a Northerner cannot bear to let an *r* pass by him in this modest way. Everyone in India should be able to appreciate the terrible results in pronunciation which come of the teaching of English to a foreigner by Scotch professors. And this correction by Northern pronunciation would do more probably to corrupt the pronunciation of English than any amount of carelessness on the part of the Southerner. As for the remedy of phonetic spelling which Dr. Bridges also suggests, we admit that he attacks the task in a more aesthetic and a more reverent spirit than a Roosevelt, but such advantages, if any, that might be gained by this means, could never compensate for the loss the language would suffer in the failure to indicate the history of the written word. Those who wish to see the beauties of the spoken English language extended and preserved would welcome any means to ensure this end, but it cannot be done by such radical and ill-conceived proposals as these. To preserve we must use conservative methods, and the teaching of pronunciation can only properly be effected through the ordinary educational channels.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF NEW DELHI.

In noticing somewhat cursorily Mr. Havell's magnificent work on Indian Architecture, the "Times" takes occasion to combat his spirited and repeated advocacy of Indian master-builders. Mr. Havell's writings, it seems, illustrate the advantage enjoyed by the pleader over the judge,—"he need not weigh his facts or his logic; he need only state his case positively, frequently and loudly, to be sure of attracting an audience and perhaps convincing part of it." Mr. Havell is persuaded that the Grand Mogul buildings of India are the creation of Indian master-builders and not of imported Mahomedan architects. He believes in the Indian native genius for material constructive art as much as for products of high fancy and transcendant speculation. Hence his plea, for the employment of Indian master-builders in the construction of the New Delhi. Mr. Havell does not close his eyes to the difficulty of carrying his suggestion, since "the departmental system has crushed native talent to extinction and even a reversal of the existing policy cannot restore all at once what has been taken away during the last half century." But the attempt is worth the cost. The Mogul conquerors, who were also foreigners, drew the natives of this country to themselves by fostering their hereditary crafts: "We have set ourselves to remould the native crafts in our own image" and have we any reason to plume ourselves on superior results? Has our policy brought us either fine art or peace?—asks Mr. Havell, and expresses his faith that by employing Indians without departmental trammels and red tape, we may find a remedy for the present discontents as the Moguls did before us. As against this the exponent of the "Times" policy urges three objections; first, the British way of building "has become the outward and visible sign of British authority—a deviation from it would lend itself to the misconstruction that we were growing feeble and had not the firm grip of affairs which alone can maintain order; secondly, the cash according to the Indian scale would be a hard quantity even roughly to estimate; and thirdly after all, there is room for scepticism as to whether a whole city so built would be representative of really fine art. The first objection is the omnibus objection with which we are now pretty well accustomed. Suggest anything in the shape of a reversion to indigenous culture and old Indian practice and we shall be told that it is subversive of the "outward visible sign of British authority." It is in fact a fresh synonym for the dying "prestige." The second is frivolous—it is the style that is to be altered, neither material nor labour. An estimate of the cost of these is wholly irrespective of the style. The third is a matter of taste as to which we need not at present dispute. But the "Times" writer is evidently not insensible to the aesthetic beauty of Indian art for he admits that:

the general artistic justice of the author's contentions can be proved by any reader who will take the trouble to compare a few of the places we have mentioned with the large public buildings recently erected in London. The contrast may even be striking enough to produce some effect upon those who are superintending the plans of the new capital, and may induce them to make a cautious and modified experiment on Mr. Havell's lines

OPIUM THE ELIXIR.

Sir George Birdwood gives rein to his imagination and experience on the virtues of opium in a recent number of the Journal of the Royal Society of Arts which at any rate is worthy of attention as the case of the extreme opposite. With his usual deep erudition Sir George goes minutely through the long history of the drug and its name, and Sanskrit students will be surprised to learn that *ahiphena* "does not occur anywhere until it appears in a Sanskrit dictionary published about eighty years ago at Calcutta." We will leave scholars to decide upon this dictum as well as upon his further observation that "it is a deliberately Sanskritised deformation of the Arabic variant." We are more concerned with the amusing camparisons. Opium we are assured is the champagne of the Chinese, "the only difference between them being that, while the daily use of champagne, or any wines or spirits, may prove deleterious to those who abuse the enjoyment of them, the smoking of the pure extract of Indian monopoly opium can, in itself, never be injurious to health, not even when indulged in, so far as the time and the money spent on it are concerned, to so-called 'excess. If that is not sufficiently sensational this may be so:

I never once met with a single native suffering, or who had ever suffered, from the habitual use of opium; and excepting cases of accidental or wilful poisoning by opium, I never knew of a single instance of death from its use; and I have never met with anyone who, in his own experience, has known of a case of death, or of injury to health, from the habitual eating or drinking of opium, as practised by the people in any part of India proper.

We always thought that the swallowing of opium was not half so injurious as the smoking of it. Not so Sir George: "As for opium smoking, I am satisfied that it is of itself, as innocuous as smoking hay, straw or stubble." We cannot resist the temptation to cite some of the enconiums on opium of which evidently Sir George can never have enough:

Opium, in brief, is one of the greatest gift of Providence to the peoples of the tropics; and not simply as a soothing adjunct to the digestion of a vegetarian diet, such as that used by the generality of Hindus, and a prophylactic against malaria, but above all because its use, like that of tea, coffee, and tobacco, anticipates and allays the natural thirst of mankind for alcoholic stimulants; which certainly cannot be safely indulged in by the emotional people of Southern Asia and Africa, except with the greatest temperance and scrupulousness. Opium, furthermore, is one of the most economical of stimulants. The especial, the exclusive, and, to my mind, the intolerable bane of opium is its tendency to aggravate the natural love of savage man for solitude and self-seclusion, making troglodytes, and, at the best, eremites and Buddhist, and Hindu, and Muslim recluses of us all; whereas alcohol is a great promoter of conviviality and sociality, and of religion, and civilisation generally, and so of humanity in the noblest senses of the world.

And lastly:

I, on the contrary, holding that its habitual consumption is conducive to the health, wealth and happiness of the inhabitants of the tropics, and more especially of those who are vegetarians, would freely throw the manufacture of it open to private enterprise, and raise as high a duty on its export as it could safely bear in the intertropical competition with ardent spirits to which the drug seems predestined.

DAY BY DAY.

H. E. The Governor.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt paid a visit on Thursday to the stable at Wanowrie of Mr. Tom Ferguson, the well-known trainer. Their Excellencies took a keen interest in Mr. Ferguson's string and enquired about the performances of each horse. After inspecting the stables, their Excellencies adjourned to Mr. Ferguson's bungalow and was accorded a warm welcome by Mrs. Ferguson.

Lord Minto.

Lord Minto underwent a serious operation some days before the mail left. We are glad to learn that he is making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Lady Hardinge.

We understand that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will spend the summer of 1914 at Home. She will leave Delhi at the end of March and will return to India in time to accompany His Excellency on his autumn tour. The Hon. Diamond Hardinge will accompany her mother Home.

A Consular Betrothal.

The engagement is announced between the Consul-General for Portugal in British India and Miss Elise Lees Butler. The marriage, we understand, is to take place shortly. Senhor Alfredo Casanova is the senior member of the consular body in India, and on Thursday took over charge of the "Doyennat."

Three Crores Loan.

The result of the allotment of the three crores loan, advertised by the Government of India, was announced yesterday. The aggregate amount of tenders is Rs. 9,91,05,300; the minimum rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 96-8-0; tenders at Rs. 96-8-0 received per cent. are 99.9, the total amount of accepted tenders is Rs. 3,00,00,000; the total amount to be received by Government is Rs. 2,89,62,500; and the average rate at which the loan is issued is Rs. 96-8-8. None of the tenders from Bombay have been accepted.

Lord Crewe as "Utility Man."

Commenting on the delays that occurred at the India Office in connection with the investigation of the Sitapur murder case, "India" remarks:—A word must also be said in extenuation of the apparent indifference exhibited by Lord Crewe. It is that the Secretary of State for India is overwhelmed with official duties of an extraneous character, connected with the Defence Committee and other important bodies: and that it falls to him in addition to act as Minister in direct communication with the Crown. It will, we are sure, be readily admitted that Lord Crewe stands at once absolved from any intentional discourtesy or neglect: but what is to be thought of a Cabinet arrangement which employs as "general utility man" the head of so responsible a department as the India Office, while it leaves unoccupied the holders of ornamental posts of the type of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Presidency of the Council?

The Opium Position.

The opium stock held in Shanghai and Hongkong in which Bombay is so greatly interested is clearing off slowly and according to the latest telegrams the total number of chests stood at 20,843. This will clearly show that the stock is not going into the interior so rapidly as Mr. Montagu had forecasted. The so-called desire of China to ship back the stock to India and other far Eastern ports may be taken as a mere pious wish as the Government of India can never consent to be a party to such a transactoin. It is believed that in course of negotiations for the new treaty which are now proceeding between China and Great Britain the India Office will demand the disposal of the entire stock held in Shangai or Hongkong. The suggestion that China should buy up the entire stock and create a monopoly of its own on the lines of the Japanese monopoly in Formosa has evidently fallen through. The Bombay merchants can materially help to ease the situation by demanding a fair price for their stock. A ring or fancy price would only delay disposal of the stock.

The Salvationist Contingent.

In their reports of the arrival of the Salvation Army Contigent in Bombay some of the local papers, by some curious concidence state that the party arrived in Bombay by the S. S. City of Paris. The City of Paris is at present in Liverpool undergoing repairs on account of the damage incurrerd by the jute fire on board the boat when she was last in Marseilles. The Salvation Army party were to have sailed by the City of Paris, but when her sailing was cancelled they left Birkenhead by the boat which took its place and which brought them to Bombay on Thursday. This boat was the City of Birmingham. Another mistake in which these papers share is the announcement that Commissioner Both-Tucker was present at the landing in Bombay. Commissioner Booth Tucker will not arrive in Bombay until Monday, when he will proceed to Poona to welcome the newcomers.

Civil List Pensions.

Once again the White Paper just published showing the Civil List pensions granted within the past year contains many interesting names. Among them that of Mrs. Jacintha Cheltnam, daughter of Leigh Hunt. There is a charming little picture of this lady many years ago in Frederick Locker's "Confidences." He had gone to take tea with Leigh Hunt, and "the meal was presided over by a nimble-fingered little nymph of a daughter in a staff frock, imperfectly hooked and eyed." Mr. Locker quotes of her the French saying, "She had a particular sweet expression in some of her eyes," and in praising her tea, he made Hunt laugh with the story of the Scotsman saying of his wife's tea, "Eh, Sir, it takes a graat grip o' the third water." The list this year is an especially comprehensive one, and does honour alike to the living and the dead. Art is represented by the widows of Alphonse Legros and of Sir Caspar Clarke, by Mr. Weale and by the children of Mr. Hine. History by the widow of the Rev. Hugh Williams; literature by Mr. Arthur Symons and Mr. Canton and by the representatives of Mr. Justin McCarthy and Dr. Young, by the Rev. Evan Rees, and the widow of the Rev. George Henerson; music by Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor; archæology by Dr. Anderson; geology by Professor Lobley, and social science by Mr. Howard and Miss Black.

Mortality Returns.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday two attacks and one death from plague were recorded in Bombay City, out of a total mortality of 79 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 104 and for that of the year previous 82. The two plague attacks were reported from the Market and Fort (Northern) respectively. There was also one attack of cholera but no cases of small-pox were reported during the above period. Out of 1,347 rats caught on Thursday, fourteen were found to be plague-infected.

Yesterday's Weather.

Heavy rain fell steadily in Bombay from early yesterday morning throughout the day. Towards the evening, however, there was a lull. In the suburbs north of Pydhowni and Charni Road many of the roads were flooded at eight o'clock yesterday morning, but as the rainfall registered at the J. J. Hospital for the previous twenty-four hours was only 1.92 inches this points to the fact that the street submersion in the suburbs, which occurs after every protracted fall of rain, is due to a faulty and inadequate system of drainage. In a City of the size and importance of Bombay, an inconvenience of this nature should be rectified with every possible speed by the provision of larger and more frequent outlets for the overflow. As the result of the rains a wall on the top-floor of a five-storeyed house at Vithalwadi collapsed in the afternoon, but fortunately no damage was done to life and property. The house was empty at the time. The total fall since June 1st is 47.60 inch which is well above the average of 35.63. The stiff west wind which accompanied the rain has brought down the temperature which was 77.5 deg. at 8 a.m., yesterday.

BRITAIN'S NAVY.

FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT.

SUPPLY OF OIL FUEL.

CONTRACT WITH MEXICAN EAGLE CO.

BUILDING PROGRAMME.

OVERSEAS AID.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Churchill in his Statement on the Navy in the House of Commons to-day dealt at the outset with the question of oil-fuel.

He said there were now built or building more than a hundred destroyers solely dependent on oil. One of his earliest enquiries when he came to the Admiralty was directed to the oil supply. No difficulty was experienced in buying oil, he declared.

Mr. Churchill said that the great advantage liquid fuel possessed in solving the problem of our naval designs was that it made it possible to obtain vessels of very high speed compared with their dimensions. All these advantages were enjoyed equally by other nations using liquid fuel, but there would be one special advantage enjoyed by the strongest fleet; it would not be obliged to leave the high sea to replenish its fuel supplies.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the importance of liquid fuel in regard to the latest battleships and fast light cruisers. They had used oil over the whole field of the new construction programme for 1912-13. These conditions were repeated this year, but five battleships of this programme were to be coal-burning, with oil as an auxiliary. Oil was only required when exceptional speed was needed. Coal was thus possible for the line of battle and this was convenient in view of the high price of oil.

OPEN MARKET A MOCKERY.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the open oil market was becoming a mockery. What we wanted was a steady supply at a steady price. The Admiralty's ultimate policy, however, was to become the producer of its own supply. Its interim policy was to secure an adequate supply for the immediate future and draw supplies as far as possible from British sources.

PROPOSED CONTRACT.

He affirmed that the Admiralty considered it indispensable to a proper solution of the oil question to make a contract with the Mexican Eagle Company, directed by Lord Cowdray. The contract had not been concluded, but it would be concluded unless the House in its wisdom changed altogether the composition of the Admiralty.

NOT ANOTHER MARCONI!

Mr. Churchill, amid Ministerial cheers and laughter, read a declaration from the Admiralty of complete disinterestedness in any oil concern. He adds that unless confidence were accorded the Admiralty in the matter of the contract and they were allowed full discretion they would not guarantee an adequate supply.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Turning to the ship-building programme, Mr. Churchill said that earlier in the session he had fully dealt with Anglo-German relations. He had no reason to modify in any respect what he then said. He must, however, refer to the question of Overseas responsibility apart from the question of our safety in Home waters.

MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION.

He had no new facts to report regarding the Mediterranean. There were no doubt new programmes under discussion by Italy and Austria, but we knew no facts making it necessary to alter our programme. He did not think anything would occur in the Mediterranean this autumn which would require to be dealt with in advance of the regular programme.

CANADA'S PARTICIPATION.

Dealing with Canadian battleships, Mr. Churchill said that unless the gap was filled, the defence of the Empire would be short by three ships from the end of 1915 onwards. We might have laid down three extra ships, but this step was not necessary. Certainly it ought not to be taken until it was necessary. The Navy Bill had been rejected, but the question of Canada taking part in the naval defence of the Empire was by no means dead. There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion among all parties in Canada in one form or another that action should be taken and taken soon. Canada was making her own destiny. The speeches of Mr. Borden and Mr. Ross showed that the question of participating in the effective defence of the Empire was by no means closed, and we had no right to assume that we should be left to face emergencies in the future unaided.

ADMIRALTY'S DECISION.

That being so, the Admiralty had decided to proceed by the accelaration of the building of three ships of this year's programme. Next year the Admiralty would be in a better position to judge whether further acceleration or direct addition to the programme would be forced on them.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Answering Mr. Lee as to whether he was certain that Austria and Italy had not adopted a new programme, Mr. Churchill replied that he was satisfied that there had been no change at present, although there had been considerable discussion.

OPPOSITION'S OFFICIAL REQUEST.

Following Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Lee said that to carry out the promises of the Government there ought to have been six more ships ready by 1916.

Mr. Churchill asked whether that was the official request of the Opposition.

Mr. Lee said, "It is the official request of the Opposition that the Government fulfil the pledges given in March."

He further called attention to the lamentable position of the air fleet.

MALAY STATES.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald challenged Mr. Churchill to deny that pressure had been put on the Malay States to make the offer of a battleship.

Mr. Churchill denied the statement.

Mr. Macdonald then charged Mr. Churchill with introducing a threatening programme, after suggesting a shipbuilding holiday to Germany.

THE NAVY AND COMMERCE.

Mr. Molteno condemned the policy of arming merchant ships and asked whether the Admiralty had abandoned the policy of the Navy defending commerce.

Mr. Churchill replied that the Navy could defend commerce, but merchantmen armed would enable them to protect themselves against foreign armed merchantmen.

MR. CHURCHILL REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

LONDON, July 18.

Replying to criticisms of his Statement, Mr. Churchill said that the standard of the Admirality had been advanced during the past two years rather than reduced.

Regarding oil fuel he said that ample oil reserves had been secured.

THE AIR FLEET.

Dealing with aviation, he stated that the naval air service was progressing, and a considerable number of shore stations were being built. There were also a considerable number of sea-planes. Arrangements were being made with the leading shipbuilders to build rigid airships, and the preliminary steps were well advanced for the construction of large rigid airships. It was also proposed to build six non-rigid airships of medium size, in succession to those ordered, when they proved successful.

PRESS COMMENTS.

While there are some criticisms from both sides regarding the shipbuilding programme, the papers are unanimous in paying a tribute to Mr. Churchill's lucid and convincing explanation, his arguments in favour of oil fuel, and the energy and foresight of the Admiralty. They dwell on the momentous revolution involved in the passing of coal, and suggest that the British Empire ought to be thoroughly surveyed with a view to the ear-marking sources of supply for the Admiralty.

THE MANOEUVRES.

Colonel Seely and Sir John French will be the guests of Mr. Churchill on the Admiralty Yacht Enchantress this week for naval manoeuvres. A number of Army Officers will act as observers on board warships.

SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

NEW COLONIAL CORPS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MADRID, July 18.

A Royal Decree has been issued establishing a colonial army of paid volunteers for service in Morocco.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

I.C.S. AGE LIMIT.

INDIANS AT CAMBRIDGE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 17.

Before the Public Services Commission to-day, Dr. Fletcher, headmaster of Charterhouse School, said he was not in favour of a reduction of the age limit as it would lead to more "cramming."

Earl Ronaldshay said that one of the objections against the present system was that candidates found they did not possess sufficient knowledge of law and Indian languages. A reduction of the age limit would enable a candidate to have special training before going out to India. He did not see how they could eliminate "cramming," unless "crammed" boys were barred.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLISH STUDENTS.

LONDON, July 18.

At the sitting of the Public Services Commission yesterday, Dr. Parry, of Cambridge, said there were between ninety and a hundred Indians at Cambridge. On the whole they got on very well with the English students, but they mostly associated with their own compatriots. The two races in many cases mixed freely, better than was the case seven years ago, but not so well as twenty years ago.

Sir Theodore Morison said that the number of Indians at Cambridge would be increased if the suggested scheme for probationers were adopted.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Parry said he was not aware of any soreness regarding Indians at Cambridge which was likely to develop into racial prejudice if more student probationers were sent there from India to train for the Civil Service. There were individual grievances but no class hatred.

Lord Islington intimated that the Commission would be pleased if the authorities at Cambridge and Oxford would submit suggestions for a scheme for probationers.

MAJO HEWETSON'S DEATH.

FALL CAUSED BY TAKING AN OVERSHARP TURN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

According to evidence given at the inquest on Major Hewetson, the deceased was killed outright by the fall. The body became enveloped in a sheet of flame from petrol, and was extricated with difficulty.

Major Hewetson had just completed his course of instruction, and was intending, after receiving his pilot's certificate, to join the Indian Flying Crops.

The accident occurred through making an over-sharp turn. A verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

TO COMBAT TROPICAL DISEASES.

WEALTHY AMERICAN'S GIFT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

The American Ambassador was the guest of the Anglo-Saxon Club dinner last night. In his speech he announced that a wealthy American had given twenty million sterling, the annual interest of which, amounting to a million sterling, was to be devoted for some time to combating tropical diseases by an international health commission.

CAUSES OF SANDFLY FEVER.

R. A. M. C. OFFICER TO INVESTIGATE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

Captain Marett, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed to the Beit Fellowship for the purpose of research into sandfly fever.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

WRECKED IN A SQUALL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

The German army airship Schuettelanz' was wrecked yesterday at Schneidermuehl, through a sudden squall.

Two soldiers who were holding the ropes were carried up a great height, from which they fell and were killed.

POLITICS AT HOME.

AN EVENTFUL WEEK.

THE NEW WAR.

A RUDE AWAKENING.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

Nobody can complain that the height of the London season, as our society journalists call these weeks of midsummer, is a dull time for the outside observers of events. We have had, in truth, plenty to talk about, apart from the hideous renewal of war in the Balkans and the unparallelled Labour situation on the Rand. Not until the last few days have people in this country taken seriously the squabbles between the Balkan allies. They have been trusting to the Tsar and Sir Edward Grey as peace-makers, and have been thoroughly sceptical as to the chances of an outbreak between Servia and Bulgaria. With that incurable disregard of actualities which belongs to the English attitude towards the East, our newspapers had been proclaiming that the humiliation of Turkey meant the end of all war in the Balkan peninsula: henceforward the States were to forget their ancient jealousies and dwell together in amity. The news of the week therefore has been the rudest possible awakening, for it now appears that the second chapter of the war may be no less fruitful of horrors than the first. The strike in the Transvaal mines has also fallen upon the British public as a surprise. We have a strike of our own going on—in the Black Country: a strike which, although it involves the determined demand of at least 50,000 workers for a living wage, has received next to no attention in the London Press. Until a few hours ago it seemed as though the trouble on the Rand was not to be of very great importance: but matters at the moment are exceedingly disturbing. In the Midlands the strikers are quiet and extraordinarily well behaved (as English strikers are apt to be when they are expecting to win); but on the Rand the methods of dynamite are in favour and at the time of writing, the situation is of international gravity.

"LIMEWASH."

"Another factor which irritates the Opposition at the moment is the atmosphere of self-righteousness among their opponents engendered by Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the National Liberal Club. A well-known wit has coined the word "Lime-wash"—a combination of Limehouse and whitewash—to express the effect of this contribution to the Marconi controversy." This little paragraph is taken from to-day's political notes of the leading journal. It is rather un-Times-like: but then the "Times" is the two-penny edition of the "Daily Mail," and is constantly showing more and more of the Harmsworth touch. If readers outside England, in regions where the legend of the "Times" still persists, do not believe this, let them turn to the file for the present week and note the method adopted for the raising of the fund wherewith to buy the Crystal Palace, beginning with a double-headed leader—an almost unheard-of thing in Printing House Square. The Crystal Palace has been bankrupt for many years. Its demolition has been continually threatened. The other day, your readers may remember, an ex-denizen of Calcutta suggested that it should be transformed into an Indian historical museum. But now it is being saved by Lord Northcliffe, to the accompaniment of a delightful overflow of Victorian sentiment. All the elders whose knowledge of the world began (or ended) with the Great Exhibition of 1851 are invited to contribute their mites to the fund; and many of them are doing it—as also, needless to say, is Lord Curzon, who confides to a delighted world that he wrote his book on Persia in a Norwood lodging, while finding "perpetual replenishment of body and mind" in the buildings and grounds of the neighbouring palace of glass. Lord Curzon's friends are wondering exactly what form this "perpetual replenishment" took in those far-off days.

But this, you will observe, is a digression. Let us return to Mr. Lloyd George. He spoke on Tuesday—"more Limehousing," said the Tory papers, made furiously angry by a speech in the old style. It was called, as usual, bitter: "bitter" being the only adjective that most of the Chancellor's opponents can think of in connection with his speeches. In point of fact, it was not bitter: Mr. Lloyd George never is when he is enjoying himself as, on this occasion, he undoubtedly was. His hands, he declared, were now untied: he was free to smite. Many Liberals have thought for some months past that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been held in by his colleagues, and that this is the explanation of the cooing tone of his speech in the House during the Marconi debate a fortnight ago. It may be so; at any rate there was no holding him in when he got among his party supporters on Tuesday. He took no heed of a plain hint from the chair: no more heed than he had taken of a statement in the "Nation" of last Saturday to the effect that there would be no recrimination in the National Liberal Club speech. It was intended for a specific purpose—to put heart into the rank and file off the party, depressed by the Marconi affair and deeply suspicious of Ministers.

"MOCK MARTYRS."

This purpose, we may suppose, was fulfilled by the speech: for it, like the one which followed from Mr. Churchill, was applauded to the echo. Its most important point was contained in Mr. George's hint that the Government intended to lay down rules governing the conduct of Ministers in regard to their financial affairs, and that this would not be done by way of retributive justice upon their opponents. Or, as he put it: "The principles they intended to use as a scourge for their foes we shall insist upon making a standard for their friends." We shall see what this implies. It has not, I think, been dwelt upon to any marked extent in the Tory papers, which have been busy rebuking Mr. Lloyd George for his refusal to admit the facts of the Marconi business and to realise the public feeling engendered by the events of the past six months. The "Times" takes occasion to recall the Chancellor to the matter in hand, by a pained recital of the salient features of the affair:

He spoke as if nothing but such insinuations had been in question, and declared them to be the invention of political enemies scheming for his fall. "They are just persecuting us," he said, "because in office we have stood by the principles and the people who put us there"; and he declared that no persecution should turn him from the great political causes which he had espoused. We need not stop to criticize the rhetorical adornments with which Mr. Lloyd George endeavoured to popularize this theme. No one, for instance, who gives a moment's thought to the history of the case will pay attention to his complaint that his enemies attacked him when "his hands were tied." If his hands were tied—by which phrase he can only mean that his lips were sealed—they were tied by his own action, and could have been untied at any moment by the exercise of his own courage and will.

On the other hand the less restrained organs of the Opposition are stirred to fury. "Mock Martyrs," cries the "Pall Mall Gazette." "The leaders of the mesmeric orgy" (that's a happy Garvinian phrase!) "have set both the note too high and the pace too fast for endurance." That is so, we may agree: but all the same the "Pall Mall Gazette" is not exactly the journal from which most of us would be ready to take advice as to the pitch of notes and the rate of speeds. But when all is said, there is no answer worth making to the main contention of the other side:—

The most amazing and amusing bid that Mr. Lloyd George made for the sorrows of his audience was when he told them how he was positively compelled to hide from the world those Stock Exchange transactions of which the public would have been so interested to hear. He was actually aching and writhing to make a clean breast of it! Nothing less than the "honourable traditions" of the House of Commons could have availed to make him withhold the truth! Here is a case of conscience with a vengeance. His reverence for "honourable tradition" did not suggest that he should tell his story when he had the opportunity in October. And it closed his mouth tightly all the time that Messrs. Booth and Falconer (who knew what had happened) were bullying witnesses who persisted in suspecting that there were things not yet revealed.

LAW COURT COMEDIES.

The High Court continues to rival the theatre as a place of entertainment, and the last few days have furnished a surprisingly varied bill of fare. A libel action connected with the mysterious disappearance of the Dublin Crown Jewels began to-day. In the middle of the week a lucky actress secured a settlement of the enormous sum of £50,000 as compensation for a broken engagement with the new Marquis of Northampton—a somewhat heavy succession duty to pay, even on an estate bearing a vast roll of London ground-rents. More exciting still, and much more prolonged, is the Scott-Sackville will suit in which the disposal of a million sterling is involved. Day by day the world is provided with disclosures of life among the English nobility, while, incidentally, the old-fashioned Puritans reflect that there are certain fortunes which may be presumed to carry a curse along with them. Sir John Scott, whose estate is in dispute, came in for the fortune of Sir Richard Wallace, owner of the famous Wallace art collection at Hertford House, who himself inherited from the notorious Marquis of Hertford, commonly identified as Thackeray's "wicked Lord Steyne." But the average newspaper reader cares little for such things. He delights in Lady Sackville, her associates and adventures, and rejoices in the encounters between Sir Edward Carson and Mr. F. E. Smith—on this occasion taking opposite sides, and making glorious capital out of it, professional no less than financial.

MR. ASQUITH'S FUTURE.

The rumours about Mr. Asquith and his party are not yet laid. They have been at any rate sufficiently active this week to be taken notice of by the tame Lobby writers of the Liberal Press. Gossip had associated the Prime Minister's name, not only with the Lord Chancellorship, but with the Lord Chief Justiceship, the filling of which, as already mentioned, is an awkward problem for Mr. Asquith to decide. The rumours, of course, are denied. The Prime Minister, we are assured, has no intention whatever of giving up his position at present; but by the middle of next year the Parliament Act will have operated with respect to the Government's two chief measures—when he may be prepared to seek relief. This leaves him with the difficulty of Sir Rufus Isaacs to face. The appointment of Lord Chief Justice need not be made until October, after the long vacation. The offer will undoubtedly be made to the Attorney-General, and he will accept it. Much may happen before the autumn, but if it were a case of Isaacs, L. C. J. now, or, any time in the near future, there would beyond question be a strong protest in the country.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

COLLIERY PROPRIETOR STABBED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Several other dacoities in Bengal are reported to-day. Twenty-five men ransacked the house of Rambilas Marwari, proprietor of the Keshub Colliery, Asansol, seriously stabbed a peon and got away with Rs. 2,000.

In another case at Hiranyagram, Jamalpur, a dozen men raided the house of a land-owner named Sil, but decamped when one of their number was seriously burnt by nitric acid thrown by the owner of the house.

At Ganga in the Faridpur district, a ganga of dacoits were stubbornly opposed by villages, one of whom fired a gun and wounded a dacoit, whereon the gang retreated taking the injured man with them.

At Kadampur, Faridpur, the owner of a house was seriously injured by dacoits with a dao and the miscreants got away with Rs. 700.

LANDSLIPS IN SIMLA.

MAILS DELAYED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Owing to heavy rain during the past twenty-four hours there was heavy landslip between Kannoh and Kathlighat where the Engine of No. 5 up mail was caught in the debris and badly derailed. No loss or injury to life is reported.

All up and down trains are transhipped and mails are delayed in consequence.

It is expected that the line will be repaired by this evening.

Rain continues this evening and minor slips have taken place over the station.

AKOLA TRIAL.

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST STATION MASTER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, July 18.

Major T. C. Plowden District Magistrate, has framed charges under Section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act for endangering the safety of passengers against Sadashive Manshar Joshi, assistant station master of Boregaon, who is tried in connection with the collision of goods and passenger train at Boregaon on the 30th April last. His Honour adjourned the case to the 21st instant when evidence for defence will be taken.

BALKAN SITUATION.

COMPLICATED BUT NOT DANGEROUS.

POWERS' WARNING

RUMANIA AND TURKEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter states that the situation in the Balkans is described in diplomatic quarters as aggravating and complicated, but not dangerous.

The Powers are urging Bulgaria and Turkey in a similar sense to the telegrams sent them by M. Pichon, and are advising Rumania not to occupy Sofia. They are determined not to allow Bulgaria to be crushed nor to allow Turkey to retain Adrianople, if the Turks occupy it, which however, the Powers do not believe will occur.

RUMANIANS 31 MILES FROM SOFIA.

The Rumanians have reached Plevna and Mezdra, the latter being thirty-one miles from Sofia.

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

It is stated in Bukharest that King Ferdinand has wired to King Charles asking for terms of peace, and that King Charles has replied, fervently wishing that amity may be restored, and suggesting that a preliminary peace be concluded by all the Powers concerned.

FEELING IN VIENNA.

There is a feeling in Vienna that a definite settlement of differences between the Balkan States is imminent.

RUMANIA'S PLANS.

In a Note to the Powers Rumania says she does not desire conquest; she merely desires to be assured of a frontier for the territory beyond the Danube. She believes that she is supporting the pacific efforts of the Powers in preventing a Bulgarian hegemony.

ALLIES WILL ACT IN CONCERT.

SALONIKA, July 18.

It is declared here that there is no alliance between Greece and Rumania, but there is a complete military understanding between Greece, Servia and Rumania.

EQUILIBRIUM IN THE BALKANS.

No armistice will be accepted, only definitive peace terms imposed by the victors, which will be signed at Sofia. The conditions will aim at establishing numerical equilibrium in the Balkans.

FRANCE AND THE MASSACRES.

PARIS, July 18.

The Secretary to the French Legation in Athens, a French officer, has been ordered to Serres, Demirhissar and Kavalla to enquire into the alleged Bulgarian massacres.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

TERM OF OFFICE EXTENDED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter learns that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, has had his term in Peking extended two years. Sir John is now in England. He starts for China in November.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING IN THE LORDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Scottish Temperance Bill without a division. The speeches indicated that there might be hope of a compromise.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, June 17.

The Government of India have sanctioned an interchange on conclusion of the practice camp at Palipahari next cold weather between the 77th (Howitzer) Battery, R.F.A. at Agra, and the 79th (Howitzer) Battery, R. F.A., at Jhansi.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 18.

The death is announced of Dr. McCrindle, late Indian Educational Service.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

SUCCESSES OF N RTHERNERS.

SOUTH PROCLAIMS NEW PRESIDENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, July 18.

the Southerners have been repulsed and that many are fleeing and surrendering their arms. The Northerners hold forts at Kiukiang.

The general situation has improved from the Northern standpoint, as the fears of defection held in some quarters were not realised.

The Southerners have proclaimed Tsen-Chunh-Suan, Yuan-Shi-Kai's old enemy, as President.

A telegram from Kiukiang says that

BHAMPTAS TRIAL.

EXPERT HOUSE BREAKER GIVES EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA July 18.

Among the witness examined to-day in the course of the trial of the 53 Bhamptas, before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, Chima Yesu, Bhamta, aged 20 years, gave details of his career as a professional thief and of the number of his convictions. He identified several of the accused under trial as accomplices.

Koma Mukunda Takari, aged 30 years who is stated to be an expert in house breaking, said he began committing thefts on railway and house breaking from his 14th year. He came to Poona with the fifth accused and others and stole a bycycle from the verandah of a bungalow. They took it to their village but as the patel grew suspicious, they removed it to Bombay, where they met several Bhamptas whom he named. They remained a week in Bombay where they committed a theft at Walkeshwar and then witness returned to his village of Bopkhel. He was then charged under chapter 8 and sentenced to six months.

Witness gave details of various gangs which he had joined and of their transactions with a marwari named Rama who advanced them money and took a share of the proceeds of their thefts. This Rama Gujar was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Poona as a receiver of stolen property. Witness gave details of a number of thefts committed by him and others in the house of Brahmins. Thty used an iron instrument called an apali, a chisel or an ordinary nail to break open houses.

The patel of their village purchased these and gave them to them. On his return home recently, the witness learnt that some of their gang had been arrested near Balaji Martands bungalow in Poona. He with twenty other Bhamptas assaulted the police and released them. After that witness and a number of others were arrested in the jungle, prosecuted, and sentenced to six months. On release witness came to Poona and formed another gang.

EXPLORATION TRAGEDY.

HOW CAPTAIN PRITCHARD MET HIS DEATH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 17.

The true facts regarding the death of Captain Pritchard on the North-East Frontier have now been received from Captain Waterfield.

The party were retracing their steps to the junction of Mung Pil Wang with the Taron, where the inhabitants were found to have developed an unfriendly attitude and to have loosened the far end of the cane bridge which afforded the only means of crossing, thus rendering it useless. After considering all means of getting the party across Captain Pritchard insisted, as the leader of the party, that it was his duty and his alone to swim the river and tie up the bridge on the far side. The river was forty yards wide. Signals were arranged between him and Captain Waterfield and a rope was tied round him. He got on well until about midstream when it was seen that the task was impossible and the force of the current had been underestimated. He was being carried down very fast towards a rapid and the rest of the party were following down the bank at the same time, hauling in the rope. Before he could be got out of the main current the rope broke. Captain Waterfield rushed down the bank with some of the men to try and intercept him at the head of the rapid, but he was carried underneath before they reached it and was never seen again. Th river was searched for about two miles down stream but no sign of him was seen. When the rope broke Captain Pritchard knew there was no chance for him and called out "Don't come, goodbye old boy."

BARISAL TRIAL.

WITNESSES TUTORED TO IDENTIFY ACCUSED.

RESULT OF DEFENCE COMPLAINT

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle")

BARISAL, July 17.

Govinda Das another special head Constable of Dacca, cross-examined by the defence pleader, said that witnesses Kamalakanta De Norendra Banerjee and he came to Barisal on Friday night and were in attendance in court since Saturday. The court room had open windows.

The court asked what was the suggestion. The defence pleader suggested that these witnesse might have had an opportunity to see the accused.

Mr. Gupta said that he came every day before the accused were brought in. He noticed that the accused came with their faces covered up.

The defence pleader said that the witnesses sat near the door upstairs and could see the accused coming.

Mr. Gupta said that the pleader would have to prove that.

The pleader replied saying that in that case Mr. Gupta would also have to give evidence. The pleader added that on Saturday, the court was closed early on the ground that there were no other witnesses present.

Mr. Gupta said what he had stated was that some witnesses had gone too late and he mentioned the name of Pankajbehari Das.

The defence pleader admitted that he had heard counsel mention only the name of Pankajbehari Das.

Mr. Gupta said that since that charge had been made, he would ask the court to note what His Honour's recollection was.

The defence pleader submitted that these witnesses were present snice Saturday, and in fairness, these witnesses of identification should have been first examined.

Mr. Gupta said that he could not examine these witnesses earlier as the records had not come from Dacca.

The magistrate after hearing both sides made the following note on the record. "It appears to be suggested that these police witnesses have been kept in attendance three or four days in order that they may be tutored to indentify the accused whom they may see coming into the court room and that these witnesses might have been examined on Saturday afternoon."

The court rose at 1-30 p.m., on Saturday as there were no more witnesses ready for examination.

Mr. Gupta stated at the time that there were witnesses present but that as there had been no time to have their proofs he was not in a position to examined them on that day.

The court then rose for the day.

PRISONER PUSHED BY GUARD.

As soon as the Magistrate left, the accused were escorted to their cells. On their way an altercation ensued between the guards and the prisoners and the accused Nishikanta Ghose pointed out a Gurkha guard to the defence pleaders as the man who had given him a violent push. Peace was, however, restored by the timely intervention of Police Officers and Havildars.

ACCUSED REMOVED TO ANOTHER ROOM.

BARISAL, July 18.

At to-day's hearing of the Barisal Conspiracy Case in view of the complaint raised by the defence that witnesses sitting near the door could see the accused coming to the court room, the accused were kept to-day in another room where there was no possibility of their being seen by the witnesses.

Saradakanta Das, head constable, Dacca, examined, said that he was deputed to watch the movements of the teachers and students of the Sonarang National School after the postman assault case.

Basanta Kumar Dass head constable on special duty, examined, said that he watched the accused Narenra Sen who was seen once at Dhirndra's house after the murder of Ratilal, head constable, and once at the Dolaigunj station with Munindra after the Kola dacoity.

Cross-examined by the defence pleader, witness said that he had been at Barisal since the 9th instant. Questioned by accused Munindra Bhusan Roy, witness denied having spoken to the accused yesterday.

Krishna Chandra, Sub-Inspector of police, examined, deposed about the search of the Bengal Boarding House which was conducted under his supervision.

ACCUSED'S SHARE IN SONARANG ASSAULT.

BARISAL, July 18.

Abdul Gaffur, sub-Inspector of Munshigang, stated that he received information about the Sonarang postman assualt case on the day of the occurrence. He went to Sonarang on that very day and he investigated the case. He sent up fourteen accused for trial in that case among whom were Norendra Sen, Jatindra Roy, Romesh Acharjee, Priyanath Acharjee, Satish Chakravarty. He deposed against Romesh Acharjee and another Roy at Jamalpur.

Priyanath Basak, clerk of the school of Physicians and Surgeons, showed from the school register the name of Madan Mohon Bhowmick who had been a student of the school.

Utesh Chandra, Inspector on special duty at Dacca, deposed that he saw Trailokya Dhirendra Ganranjan and another man one day near the Police Office. Trailokya had a beard and moustaches. He engaged Ratilal Roy to watch their movements. Ratilal did his duty. Five days later he reported to witness that he had seen nothing. Fifteen minutes after he left him, witness received information that he had been shot dead. The next morning when Messrs. Sullivan, Mclare and Goldie, Sub-Inspector Pravat Ranjan, and witness were coming back from the scene of the murder they saw the man with the beard and moustache. He was taken to the Kotwali where his statement was recorded. He gave his name as Kalicharan but his real name was Trailokya Chakravarty.

Rajanikanta Sarkar deposed about the search at the Bengal boarding house. Rajanikanta Chatterjee, Superintendent of the Jhalakti National School being examined said that Nabinchandra Lodh was a teacher in his school. On the 23rd January last three guests of Nabin Babu came to the boarding house attached to the National School. One of them was a Brahmin. Nabinchandra Lodh being examined corroborated all that the previous witness had said.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 18.

LEGISLATIVE.

It is notified that a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held in Simla on 9th September.

HOME.

Rai Sahib Nathu Mal, E.A.C., goes to Delhi for employment under the Chief Commissioner.

FINANCE.

Mr. Laville has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, and Mr. Russel Stracey to Bombay in the same capacity.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Shepherd, Military Accountant, is granted leave from 23rd April to 3rd October 1913.

Mr. W. Daires officiates at Deputy Examiner 2nd Grade, vice Mr. Livingstone on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. R. H. Tickell officiates as Chief Engineer Central Provinces, vice Mr. G. M. Harriott retired.

Mr. Tickell is permanently transferred to the Central Provinces from the Punjab.

REVENUE.

Dr. T. Royds acts as Director of Kodiakanal Observatories, vice Mr. Evershed granted three months' leave.

COMMERCE.

Rules are published under the Life Insurane Companies Act 1913.

EDUCATION.

Revd. Norman Bennett is appointed Chaplain, Bengal-Lucknow establishment.

RAILWAY.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extension Company of two lines of railways on the 2 feet gauge from Silguri, a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the Teesta Bridge Bazaar and from a point on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway near Siliguri to Kissengunge, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, an aggregate length of 98½ miles.

FOREIGN.

Captain W. G. Male is posted as second assistant to the Agent in Rajputana.

Mr. R. D. Dinshaw is appointed Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden.

Captain Stirling, Commandant, Chitral Scouts, holds charge of current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent Chitral.

Herr Cmst Vogelsang is appointed Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for Austria-Hungary at Aden.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, Resident of Mewar, is granted two months and twenty-six days' leave.

Mr. R. E. Holland, Assistant Resident, Mewar, officiates as Resident.

ARMY.

Major G. C. Burn, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Frontier Province.

Captain E. S. Percy Smith is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Major H. M. Turton retires from service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bean, N. W. Railway Volunteers, and Captain Ridsdale, B. N. Railway Rifles, are granted Volunteer Officers' Decorations.

The designation of the Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), is changed into Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

MARINE.

Commander Dobson is granted six month's extension of leave.

THAYETMYO TRAGEDY.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF POLICE OFFICER.

SEQUEL TO A SHOOTING TRIP.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 18.

In connection with the Thayetmyo shooting of Sub-Inspector Po Sein by Corporal Wild, information from the deceased's brother has been received here to-day to the effect that Wild and the deceased had been intimate friends since the former was made a permanent marker at the Thayetmyo butts.

They used to go out shooting together, but on the day of the fatality they went in a bullock cart to a village some distance from Thayetmyo where Po Sein had a case to enquire into. Po Sein took with him a double barrelled shot gun, and Wild, a rifle. They arrived back in the cantonment about 11 p.m. The cartman was paid and both left for their homes.

After going about 200 yards they heard the report of a shot gun or rifle but were apparently afraid to go back. About midnight, Wild brought the dead body of Po Sein to the station hospital saying the deceased had killed himself at 5 a.m. The Thayetmyo police received word of Po Sein's death and started an enquiry. A post mortem was held, as a result of which death was said to be due to a gun shot wound, the charge having entered on the right side and passed through his body coming near the heart. On this being made known, Wild was arrested and he later on said his rifle had been discharge by accident.

On the scene of the shooting being visited by the police, where Po Sein's body had been found, a cartridge case was picked up. The case has been sent up before the District Magistrate. No news of the tragedy beyond the bare report of the shooting had been received up to-day by the Commanding Officer of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

MILL RIOT NEAR CALCUTTA.

FIVE MEN RECEIVE SERIOUS INJURIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 18.

A report of a serious riot of mill coolies employed in the Angus Jute Mill at Gomhati, Bhadreswar, reached Serampore yesterday at noon, the Manager having sent a steamer to carry a police force to quell the disturbance, which was due to a dispute between the Hindus and Mohommadens.

Five men including two Mohommadens who were seriously wounded were removed to the Serampore hospital last evening, by the police.

The two Mohommadans are lying in a precarious condition. The mill was closed in the morning but resumed its work as usual in the evening.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 5th July 1913 show a loss of Rs. 3,36,622 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1912-1913.

Lieutenants C. F. Carson and H. S. Trevor, R.E., are appointed Assistant Engineers, State Railways, and posted to the North Western Railway.

A THIEVING EXCURSION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Flanagan charged Shefk Edrus Sheik Hussein, a Mahomedan, with the theft of wearing apparels, a watch, some other articles and cash belonging to three different boatmen.

It appeared that early yesterday morning the accused went to Carnac Bunder and visited three prows and stole the different articles. With these he went to a fourth prow when he accidentally fell on the boatmen who were sleeping in it and was arrested with the articles in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Punjab Sanitary Conference to be held at Simla in August the question of school hygiene will be discussed. The Director of Public Instruction and two Inspectors of Schools have been invited to join.

JAGHIRDAR'S LOAN.

FINANCIAL AGENT ARRESTED.

METHODS OF A BANKING FIRM.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 18.

The "Madras Standard" publishes the following:—Mr. De Castleburg, of the International Banker's Alliance, London, has been this day arrested at about noon at a hotel in Mount Road, by the officers of the C. I. D. in connection with a complaint of cheating preferred by the Jaghirdar of Arni.

The International Banker's Alliance, London, which is represented by an Agency, here, proclaimed its ability to advance any sum of money over a lakh and a half on immovable property in India. The terms were that a deposit of Rs. 6,000 should be paid into the bank to enable their representative to come down from London to inspect and value the property here. The Agency here canvassed orders and the first party to pay down into the bank Rs. 6,000 was the Jaghirdar of Arni. Mr. Castleburg was sent down. He is said to have inspected the property and is alleged to have drawn more sums from the Jaghirdar on promise of a larger loan. There was inordinate delay however in payments. On various pretexts the parties were kept in expectation, until at last some suspecion was aroused in them as to the genuineness of the Alliance. At last an order was received by the representative to proceed to England. Mr. Castleburg however went to Calcutta. Meanwhile the C.I.D. were actively working up the case and sometime ago cabled to the London Police to investigate the case. The result is the arrest of Castleburg this day.

He was produced before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is stated that the Agency representing the Alliance is free from any blame in this matter, and they are said to have acted *bona fide* in ignorance of the true nature of the Alliance.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

PICTURES OF SCOTT POLAR EXPEDITION.

"If we had returned from this Expedition," wrote Captain Scott in his last message to the British Nation, "I could tell a tale of hardship, of endurance, of courage, that would have stirred the heart of every Englishman." The hero of the great South Pole Expedition is dead, and the full story of the dash to the Pole remains a secret in the southernmost regions. Still, we have records of the expedition in the cinematographic pictures taken by Mr. Ponting, the official photographer with the party and these pictures will be shown exclusively at the Excelsior Cinema to-night. They are another proof of what a remarkably instructive invention the cinematograph is. While, of course, it is not claimed that the films form a complete record of the expedition—for, of course, the operator was not present on the final dash to the Pole which ended in such a tragic manner,—the pictures give a more realistic idea of the hardships the party went through on their long journey over ice and snow than can be gained by the perusal of any written account. The film created great interest in Europe and should appeal especially to the Bombay public, as the late Lieut. Bowers, R.I.M., is said to figure clearly in many of the views.

Wong Toy Sun finished his engagement last night, but Mr. G. E. Stillwell will take his place in mystifying the house. Although these two performers have resemblances, they go about their performances in an entirely different manner, the celestial stolidity of the former being replaced by the latter's lively patter. The other films include a story introducing scenes from the Franco-Prussian War, the humourous pictures especially necessary in this gloomy weather, and Pathe's Gazette.

A Karachi wire states that in the Sukkur Taluka there is a tribe called the Teghai tribe. About a month back a fews of its members were charged by the police for being bad characters. In the course of the trial the chief of the tribe was called as a witness who swore to their being bad characters. The next day the chief was found death. Suspicion naturally fell upon the budmashes who were placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate by whom they have been comitted to the Sessions on a charge of murder. They will stand their trial at the Sessions on the 4th proximo.

INCESSANT RAIN.

STEADY FALL FOR 24 HOURS.

BOMBAY STREETS AGAIN FLOODED

From the early hours of yesterday morning there was a steady, but moderate downpour of rain throughout the island of Bombay. The fall varied in intensity from time to time, but although it was not tempestuous and torrential like that which flooded the low-lying streets of the town and suburbs in one night ten days ago, its persistence partook more of the nature of normal monsoon rain than has been the case heretofore this season. After daylight yesterday morning it could be seen that the clouds were compactly knit, and, as one might have expected, the rain continued to fall steadily throughout the forenoon and afternoon. The day wore a grey and gloomy aspect and the atmosphere was raw. For the twenty-four hours preceding eight o'clock yesterday morning the registered rainfall was 1 inch, 57 cents. One feature of the fall during Thursday night and Friday morning is that whereas at Colaba in the south of the city only one and a half inches of rain were registered and at the Sir J. J. Hospital about four miles north of that barely two inches of rain fell, the gauges at the two hospitals in the central part of the town, that is the St. George's and Goculdas Tejpal Hospitals, showed 2.35 inches and 2.39 inches of rain, respectively. This differentiation, as we have explained before, is probably due to the action of the wind on the rain and further to the configuration of the building in the proximity of the various gauges. Towards evening the rain abated to some extent but there was always a slight drizzle.

Several of the low-lying districts of the city, especially Chikalwadi, Tardeo, Balaram Street, Jacob's Circle were again flooded, the water in these places being knee-deep. Tramway communication was also disturbed at several places. Passengers travelling from the Fort to Byculla via Girgaum had to tranship at Charni Road Junction as Balaram Srteet was under water as far as Foras Road Junction. The tramway lines to the Byculla depot were also under water and traffic there was also suspended for a short time. The flooding is due more to inadequate drainage in the affected parts of the town than to an excessive fall of rain.

Shaikh Ali Oosman, tindal of prow No. 2,733, reports that on Thursday his prow, which had a mixed cargo and which was moored off Malet Bunder, shipped water owing to a very rough sea and a strong breeze and sank with the cargo, which belonged to different merchants.

Babaji Daji, tindal of prow No. 4,470, reports that his prow sank in the harbour opposite the New Docks on Thursday with a cargo of eighty tons of coal.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Clayton, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, will on return from leave be transferred in a similar capacity to Bihar and Orissa.

The Deputy Magistrate of Khulna is engaged in hearing a case of dacoity in which twelve Kabulis were sent up for committing dacoity in the house of Kedarnath Chatterjee of Satkhira.

It is understood that the question of eligibility of residents in the Berars to sit by election in the Viceroy's Legislative Council has been referred to the Secretary of State.

A despatch giving details of the regulations proposed for the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces will be sent to the Secretary of State next week and it is hoped the Council will be constituted next cold weather.

A despatch to the Secretary of State dealing with the law on the subject of the recording of confessions by accused persons prior to trial which is at present governed by Section 184 of the Code of Criminal Procedure will be sent to the India Office by to-day's mail.

The deepest sympathy is felt in Bangalore for Colonel Desaraj Urs who has been suddenly called away from Bangalore owing to the death of his daughter at the Mysore Palace. Consequently the "At Home" he was giving at to-day's races, being the Cup Day, is cancelled.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that in connection with the great extension of canal irrigation in Lahore Division, the Punjab Government is contemplating the formation of a new district centring in Shekhupura. The change will relieve the pressure of work on the overgrown Gujranwala District.

The Metropolitan took part on Thursday night at the opening ceremony of the new stone building in South Parade, Bangalore, for habitation of British and Foreign Bible Society (Bangalore Auxiliary) and Bangalore Book and Tract Society. Besides the Bishop of Calcutta, the speakers included Bishop Whitehead, Bishop Robinson, Rev. E. P. Rice and others.

On Thursday the Jorasanko police in Calcutta arrested a robust young man on charge of kidnapping. It is said that he was seen running along the Beadon Street with a four-year old child. The complainant, Sachindra Nath Dutt, states that he with the kidnapped child was waiting for a tram car when the accused turned up and taking the child in his arms ran away and attempted to snatch away the gold ornaments from the child's arms.

HYDERABAD SCANDAL.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF STATE FUNDS AT DELHI.

NAWAB DEPRIVED OF TITLE AND OFFICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, July 18.

For some time past, Hyderabad has been interested in an enquiry which was conducted by a Special Commission comprising of Moulvi Habeebuddin Sahib and Mr. Gayer of the Detective Department into the frauds alleged to have been committed by Major the Nawab Mumtaz Yar Dowlah Bahadur, Commander of the Nizam's Household Brigade, who is a son-in-law of Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur and holding other high offices in the State, in connection with the transactions at the Delhi camp which the accused was specially deputed to superintend.

To-day, H. H. the Nizam issued a "Gazette Extraordinary" the translation of which is as follows:—

Order by H. H. Minister. By command of H. H. the Nizam, the following Firman, is published:

"The report of the Commission in connection with the Mumtaz Yar Ud Dowlah's case has been gone into minutely by me. The view taken by the Sub-Minister of Finance is correct viz: that all the charges brought against Mumtaz Yar Ud Dowlah have been fully proved. There is one charge of embezzlement in respect of a sum of Rs. 18,436-4-3 which if taken to a Criminal Court would result in a conviction. The opinion expressed by the Minister of Finance to recover the whole amount embezzled is also reasonable. As this is the first case of the kind I have had before me, I elect to deal leniently with the accused. I hence order that the official services of Mumtaz Yar Dowlah, whether connected with the Civil or Military, be summarily dispensed with. In addition to this, as a punishment he is deprived of his titles of Jung Dowlah and Bahadur and whatever furniture there is with him which has not been paid for must be at once confiscated. It should be borne in mind that should any official commit such an offence in the future he shall not only be liable to dismissal but also to criminal prosecution."

MANAGER ELECTROCUTED IN IN BURMA.

KICKING LIVE WIRE WITH WET BOOTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 18.

Reports have been received by a local paper from a correspondent at Victoria Point stating the death of M.. A. Kinghorn, Manager of the Burma Development Syndicate Ltd., at Matimun. On information received that the main transmission wire had snapped some distance between Victoria Point and Maliwun, Mr. Kinghorn went to the spot with his electrician and cooly and finding a wire lying across the path, Kinghorn pushed it to one side with his umbrella and before the electrician could stop him kicked it with his wet boots. Death was instantaneous and his body lay in contact with the wire for some hours until the power had been shut of, which act was delayed owing to the power station being five miles away.

His remains were interred at Victoria Point Cemetery next day.

WEEKLY CROP REPORTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

Crop telegrams for the week ending 12th July do not report any remarkable change in weather conditions. Rainfall was general throughout the country, the distribution being even and fair. Floods are reported to be subsiding on the lowlands and the conditions of crops generally good. Cattle were good and fodder sufficient.

The Bombay report states that conditions in Ahmednagar have improved generally. Six kitchens give relief. The public health is generally fair. Two cattle camps are still open. Government grass finds a ready sale. Takavi is being freely granted for the purchase of bullocks. The numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending the 12th July were Ahmednagar 16,520; Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur 431; total 16,951.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND MARCONI.

SPEECH AT THE N. L. C.

ONSLAUGHT ON HIS CRITICS.

THE PARTY'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech following a luncheon given in his honour, and in that of Sir Rufus Isaacs, by the National Liberal Club on July 1.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire was in the chair, and among the Ministers present were Mr. Churchill, Sir John Simon, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Masterman, Mr. George Lambert, Mr. J. H. Lewis, and Mr. Percy Illingworth.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

FINDS HONEY IN THE CARCASE OF CALUMNY.

Mr. Lloyd George began by saying he was not there to withdraw anything he had said in the House of Commons. Nor was he there to repeat it. He had come to thank them for their kindness, their warmth, and their cordiality, in rallying around the Attorney-General and himself. He was there to testify to his deep gratitude to the Liberal Party inside the House of Commons and outside for their kindness and indulgence, and he should especially offer his thanks to his loyal comrades in the Ministry. (Applause.)

"I have received," he went on, "and so has my friend the Attorney-General, from all quarters of the country, from many Conservatives—(hear, hear)—communications protesting against what they regard as complete absence of fair play in what has recently occurred. Even our opponents admit, some of them gladly, openly, frankly, some of them grudgingly—(laughter)—some of them with evident pain, that we have done nothing which dishonours our position. And I should like also to refer to the statement by the Marquis of Lincolnshire, and to join him in recognising that the more reputable and influential amongst the Tory papers have, making due allowance for party bias, and due allowance for the electrical condition of the atmosphere—that on the whole their compasses have pointed towards fair play and justice.

TORIES AND PROVIDENCE.

"On these occasions the trouble generally comes from the fussy little compasses, ill-balanced and badly-set. Whenever there is anything in the air they wobble widly all round. But I must say that the more powerful Conservative journals have refused to lower their dignity by joining in this unctous and fatuous man hunt. I wish I could say that for all, and I wish I could say it for the Tory Party in the House of Commons. I am prepared to make allowances for them. At the back of the Tory mind you will find this: they firmly believe that Providence has singled them out to govern this land (laughter.) They think they are the governing classes, and if they are not governing there must be something wrong. (Cheers.)"

After referring to the three elections which left the Liberals in power, Mr. George said the Tories found Radical Bills going through, and, what was still more, they found that Tories were expected to obey them, as if they were common people. (Laughter.) They found Radicalism governing the Empire, and things had been going from bad to worse. (Laughter.)

"They find trade prospering, the country going on, and at last their balance is completely upset, and there is a great thirst on them," the Chancellor continued. "I can assure you there is nothing half as maddening as a prolonged thirst. (Laughter.) Under these conditions, the best of us, the most Christian of us, cannot judge fairly the people who keep us from the springs. (Cheers.) The Attorney-General and I are suffering from that still. While I am making every allowance, it does not excuse their behaviour. For months and months, through the dreary dark winter, we had to sit silent when calumny was being hurled from every quarter at our heads. We, as members of the House of Commons, we felt bound by its traditions not to answer; the tribunal we belonged to was investigating the matter.

SHABBIEST CHAPTER.

"We felt our hands tied, but there were other members of the House of Commons just as bound to observe the honourable traditions as we were. (Cheers.) They were free; they never respected its traditions, its honourable traditions, and there for months we could make no answer. It is the shabbiest chapter in the history of any party—hitting a man when he is down, hitting a man when his hands are tied and he cannot hit back. That is the Tory notion of fair play.

"For months every dastardly and cowardly journalist in the Tory Party was shedding his poisoned darts into our bodies, knowing that our hands were tied behind our backs by the principle of honourable loyalty to the House to which we belonged. Well, my hands are free now—(loud hoeers)—free to shield, free to smite—(renewed cheers)—not for myself, but for the cause which I believe in, which I have devoted my life to, and which I am going on with. (Cheers.) But before I do so, with your permission, I should like to sling one javelin or two at my persecutors. (Cheers.) Their conduct in the House of Commons was worthy of this conduct throughout. I can understand a partisan, I can honour a partisan, a downright one, a bigot if you like, a man who refuses to see anything except his own side of the question.

BITTEREST PARTISAN AS JUDGE.

"But I tell you a man I despise—a man who is a bigot, who is the narrowest, bitterest of partisans, and all the while arrogates to himself the position and the functions of a judge! (Loud cheers.) We are all narrow little partisans; they are judges. A downright honest, one-sided fellow—I will take my hat off to him, because there is something he believes in and he is fighting for. But the other! He is just a hungry humbug—(laughter and cheers)—steeped in smugness and self righteousness.

"I have had a hint from the chair that there is to be no retaliation. (Laughter.) I will respect it. But when I was looking at the list of those who voted to turn us out of public life, I was wondering how many of them would have gone into that Lobby if it had been a condition of their being allowed to vote that they must show the whole of their passbooks for three years. (Cheers.) It is very difficult not to retaliate when I see men setting themselves up as a sort of standard of patriotism in public life—what ought and what ought not to be done with the shares of Ministers, and the directorships of Ministers; and when I remember that I was in the Parliament from 1890 to 1905, mostly under Tory Ministers, when I remember what passed then—ah! (Laughter.)

"And when I see Mr. Bonar Law saying that Ministers ought to be expelled from office who are guilty of an indiscretion—(laughter)—when I see the Tory Party rushing back from Ascot racecourse to pass a solemn vote of censure on the semblance of gambling—(renewed merriment)—I say it gives me an unpleasant cross-Channel feeling." (Laughter.)

NO CASH AND LITTLE CREDIT.

Did they really imagine that anybody was under the impression that they were just filled with a passion of burning zeal for the cleansing of public life?

"I should like to ask a question," he exclaimed. "I wonder whether they will answer it. Supposing I had devoted as much time and energy to defending privilege and monopoly in land, in Church establishment, in the liquor traffic, and in the House of Lords as I have devoted to assailing them, do you think a word would have crossed Tory lips with regard to this matter. They are just persecuting us for one thing—because in office we have stood by the principles and the people who put us there."

Politicians were a much maligned race. Those who said that politicians were moved by sordid pecuniary considerations knew nothing either of politics or of politicians. In politics there was no cash, and if this campaign of calumny went on there would be very little credit either.

"For fifteen years," said Mr.George, "I devoted most of my time and energy in politics without receiving a penny. I had a profession which is commonly reputed to be a lucrative one. I had to neglect it. We had in those day no £400 a year even, and had it not been for the chivalry of my partners I should not have been able to do it. In politics men may go in, if you like, for fame, men may go in for ambition, men may go in, and do go in, from a sense of duty, but cupidity never! (Cheers.) The real danger is lest through silly campaigns of this kind the public should underestimate even the sincerity of politicians.

"The idea that the Attorney-General and I should be prepared to sacrifice the esteem of our colleagues, the regard of the multitudes which have been so loyal to us, the opportunity for doing good which we really try to use—that we should throw that away merely for the turn of the market on a few hundred shares. I throw it back with scorn." (Cheers.)

THE HEART-BEAT OF THE WEST.

"Allow me to say one thing," he remarked, and, speaking with considerable emotion, almost in broken accents, he went on: "There is a little land among the mountains of the West of this island. I would not barter one heart's beat of the devoted loyalty of those people to me for all the wealth of the City of London. (Loud cheers.) We have all ambitions; I am not ashamed to say so. I speak as one who boasts that I have ambition. I should like to be numbered amongst those who in his day and generation had at least done something to lift the poor out of the mire and the needy out of the dunghill. (Hear. hear.)

"Do not think I would part with my share in that hope for the riches of the Empire. . . . We cannot quite leave it here. Great principles have been laid down and preached by the Tory Party. We mean to hold them to it. (Applause.) I hail this new, altruism of the Tory Party. Just think of that noble declaration of Lord Robert Cecil's—(laughter)—no man is to put himself in a position where bis public duty shall conflict with his private interests. (Hear here.) I welcome it. (Applause.) We will enforce it. (Applause.) After all, political virtue is not a kind of prison fare with which you forcibly feed Radical evidoers. (Laughter.) Vicarious virtue is precarious virtue.

"But what a pity these doctrines were not in force before. Millions of acres of common land, the inheritances of the people, were bartered away by parliaments when landlords governe both the Upper and the Lower House. Ah, if Lord Robert Cecil had lived in in those days—laughter and applause—just to preach this gospel and tell them they ought never to put themselves in a position where their private interests conflicted with their days those people were blind not to their interests, but to their obligiations. The new light had not dawned on their conscience. (Laughter.) The result is that the labourers of England, who were freeholders in their own land, are now landless, homeless, liable to be turned adrift at any moment at the caprice of their masters, with wages that barely keep body and soul together for themselves and their children. Why? Because these great principles were not taught in time." (Laughter and applause.)

BREAKING OPEN THE POOR-BOX.

This led to an interesting reminiscence.

"I remember in 1895," said Mr. Lloyd George, how the landlords of England, wanting to get office, said to the people.'Give us power and we will look after your old people.' They came in, and the money which they had was distributed, not amongst the old people, but amongst the landlords to relieve the burden on their land. What was that? Suppose we apply the terminology of the present day to that? It was not putting your hand into the till. It was breaking open the poor-box. (Applause.) Was it an indiscretion, was it impropriety, was it corruption? I will tell you what it was. It was a heartless piece of sacrilege. (Applause.) If Lord Robert Cecil had only written his report before then. When that report had been published and circulated as a penny pamplet—they are still doing it—why did they not send a copy marked to Landowne House before Lord Lansdownel made his land speech? (Applause.)

"You know it is by no means irrelevant to our present purpose, and it certainly is not irrelevant to our future purpose to examine that. Here upon the tablets, and hardly has he delivered them, than the high priest of his own people is worshipping the same old golden calf." (Cheers. "Don't you drop it!") "I am not going to drop it. I have nothing to fear. (Cheers.) I have disclosed everything—everything. They have examined everything, they have scrutinised everything. Why should I drop it now—(applause and "Quite right")—when the only thing that remains is the principle which is full of health healing for the democracy?

A STANDARD FOR JUDGING TORIES.

"The principle which they intended to use as a scourage for their foes we shall insist on making a standard for their friends. (Cheers and 'Quite right.') That is the principle, and it is full of hope for the people. And whatever we have suffered—and we have suffered—(applause)—we shall not have suffered in vain, if this priciple is exalted for observance by all parties, all interests.

"There is a great story," the Chancellor concluded, "in the greatest of books by a man who spent his life fighting the Philistines. One day he was assailed by a wild beast which he slew. Returning to the scene of the conflict in a few days, he found the carcase full of honey. My right hon. friend and I have been assailed by a hideous monster that sought our lives. Not by our own right arm but by the help of friends we have slaughtered it. (Hear, hear.) And unless I am mistaken out of this prostrate form will come something that will sweeten the lives of millions who hitherto have tasted nothing but the bitterness and dust of the world." (Loud cheers.)

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

THE SUN SHINING AGAIN FOR THE CHANCELLOR.

Sir Rufus Isaacs in the course of his speech said: —

"I shall not tell you what I have thought and what I have suffered on this account during all this period. (Hear, hear.) What I will tell you is that I am still more convinced than ever in my life that this man who has been so hunted is of all men the truest and the sincerest in his desire to do good to the community. (Cheers.) He has achieved much in the past; he has worked well for the Liberal Party and the people. He has already erected monuments to himself which will last long beoynd our time—(cheers)—but what he has done is as nothing compared to what is in front of him still to do. (Cheers.) And I think of him now—and I will tell you my thoughts are much more with him, as you would necessarily expect at this moment—I think of him as one for whom the sun is again shining; his way is clear, the cause is great, and as I read the signs of the times, the victory is assured." (Cheers.)

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE AT LUNCHEON.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

The photograph was taken at the National Liberal Club, where the Chancellor spoke on July 1. Left to right, across the table:—Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Lincolnshire (Chairman) and Sir. Rufus Isaacs.

is a campagin on the land question. All parties want it. (Laughter.) They feel something has got to be done to improve the conditions in rural life. The country certainly demands it. We appointed a committee to investigate patiently the subject, and whilst, they were ploughing laboriously through the facts, collecting them together, the Tories rushed in in advance, and said, 'Let's have hour programme in before these fellows begin.' And then came the programme.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PANACEA.

"What is it? The labourer is suffering from an inadequate wage. The tenant farmer is suffering from inadequate security. (Hear, hear.) The tenant in the town has been oppressed by tyrannical conditions."

What was the answer of Lord Lansdowne to the land evils? It was more money for the landlord. (Laughter.) Lord Lansdowne said, "Yes, houses are bad, houses are deficient; it is true it is the obligation of those who own the land to build and repair. Let's transfer that obligation on to the taxpayer." (Laughter.) That was his idea of reconciling private interests with public duty. (Laughter.) There was the other proposition—land purchase. Advance money at a low rate of interest to enable the farmer to buy where the landlord is willing to sell. Anybody who followed what happened in Ireland, anybody who had experience of rural life, knew this, that a low rate of interest and purchase meant high purchase money. (Hear, hear.) The poor, miserable labourer who could not feed and clothe and house his children adequately—what had Lord Lansdowne got for him? An open mind! (Laughter.) For the landlord, all the heaviest burdens of his estate shouldered by the State, the value of his land put up by hundreds of millions at the expense of the State. An open mind for the labourer and an open mouth for the landlord! (Cheers and laughter.)

"No sooner," he proceeded, "did Lord Robert Cecil preach the new gospel, no sooner does the new Moses come down with the law engraven fresh

AN INGENIOUS EXCUSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sukaram Noworoji, a Police Sub-Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged one Bablia Sukaram with theft of a purse containing about Rs. 3 from a passenger.

It appears that the complainant, Louis Almedia, got into a local train at Musjid, on the 17th inst. amidst a rush of passengers when he felt some one dive into his pocket and pull out his purse. He immediately seized hold of the errant hand and caught the culprit in the act of his theft. The accused was given in charge of the police. His defence was, that on alighting from the train he slipped off the footboard, and, in falling, naturally laid hold of the person in front of him for support.

This Worship refused to believe the accused's story and convicted him of theft. Being only 18 years of age the accused was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE NEEDS OF Y. W. C. A.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After a good constitutional last Friday morning I retired to my cosy room, my tempting breakfast and above all my "Chronicle," imagine my feelings, my spoilt appetite, &c., when I read the letter under the above heading in your issue for that date, Friday 11th July. I do not wish to open a long correspondence on this subject, which I feel is very undesirable, but I do feel in common justice to the Y. M. C. A. that that letter demands a reply.

In the first place, your correspondent is particularly anxious to make it prefectly clear to the general public "that the kindred Association had not benefitted by a single anna of all the enormous amount of money collected during the past 18 months" by the Y. M. C. A. and goes on to say, "I have a very strong suspicion that many people, non-Christians, are under this impression &c., &c." Does this mean that such gentlemen as Sir Henry Procter or Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Hon. Treasurer, stand accused of soliciting donations for the two Associations under false pretences? From my personal knowledge of these two public-spirited gentlemen, who have done so much on behalf of young men in Bombay, they are careful to make it clear to all donors, Christian or non-Christian, what their donations are required for, and how the money will be expended. In common justice I cannot but say that anxiety to express his feelings led your correspondent to make a very unjust statement. More, I dare to challenge your correspondent to examine the list of donations to the Y. W. C. A., and see if to a very large extent these donors are not also subscribers to both Associations and also that many of these donations are from the members of the Y.M.C.A. or their families. One reads the list of requirements of the Y. W. C. A. with a great deal of sympathy, but the money will not be obtained without strenuous efforts. Sitting at home and writing letters to papers which shows a spirit of jealousy and injustice will not bring in the money you require, but to go out with the Secretaries to visit likely ladies and gentlemen and tell them of your needs and proposals, might secure their loyal co-operation and donations.

Your correspondent says that "we have a respectable sum in the Building Fund we are trying to form and which of necessity goes on *dispiritingly slowly*.

Perhaps if your fair correspondent were to call upon the President, Treasurer or Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., they would explain their method and be glad to advise, and this *dispiritingly slowly* be changed into *amazingly quickly*. Every man of us recognise the splendid work being done by the Y. W. C. A. and are heartily in sympathy, but it does not prevent us admiring also the splendid spirit in the Y. M. C. A. and more, admiring the tremendous enthusiasm and hard work of the gentlemen who have carried the Financial Canvass to such successful issue. But is it fair and generous of your correspondent to conclude that unfortunate letter, with "the hope that the charitably disposed will *not* consider the plans of the Y. M. C. A. *nor subscribe* to the sum still needed." We have a larger hope, that all those public-spirited citizens who have helped the Y. M. C. A. will please go over the report of our sister Association, mark the splendid work they are doing, their requirements, and then, when the members of the Y. W. C. A. who have such anxious feelings commence to bestir themselves and canvass for donations,—make it possible for them to attain success.

I am a sympathiser with the Y. W. C. A., but also a keen member of the Y. M. C. A.—Yours, etc.,

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LORD NORTHAMPTON

£50,000 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

MARRIAGE OBJECTED TO BY HIS FATHER.

"SOCIETY LADIES" AND ACTRESS WIFE.

The Marquis of Northampton's breach of promise case was no sooner opened on July 2, than it was settled. Counsel held a consultation in Court, reports the "Manchester Guardian," and the Marquis agreeing to pay £50,000, and costs as well, the plaintiff accepted that sum as a settlement of her claim for damages.

The plaintiff was Miss Daisy Moss, who is known on the stage as Miss Daisy Markham. She was born in 1886, and made her first appearance as an actress, it is said, in 1904, playing Celia in "As You Like It." For the last five years she has been in London, and one of her latest successes was in "The Glad Eye" at the Globe Theatre. The Marquis of Northampton was born in 1885, is a lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards, and became a peer as recently as the 16th ult., on the death of his father. When he broke his engagement to Miss Moss he was William Bingham, with the courtesy title of Earl Compton, and it was in that name that he was sued.

The case was called on before Mr. Justice Bucknill in the King's Bench Division. Both sides had engaged leading counsel—the plaintiff Sir E. Carson, K.C., M.P., Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P., Mr. M'Cardie, and Mr. Costello, and the defendant Mr. Duke, K.C., M.P., Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Raymond Asquith, the Prime Minister's son. The Marquis of Nothampton arrived just before the Court opened, and took a seat at the solicitors' table with Sir George Lewis, his solicitor. Miss Moss came in immediately afterwards, and there were many well-known women in other parts of the Court. The Court, in fact, was so crowded that the Judge refused to go on until the gangways were cleared, saying it would be quite hot enough then.

It was not thought necessary to say much about the case, but, with the consent of the other side, "so that there could be no misconception," Sir E. Carson read the remarkable letter in which the Marquis broke off the engagement—firstly, it would seem, because his father, the late Marquis, required him to promise that he would not marry the plaintiff; and secondly because it would be torture to him to see his wife treated as he was sure "those so-called society ladies" would treat the plaintiff. He assured her, however, that she would always be his ideal and his "beautiful dream."

Mr. Duke K.C., in stating the defendant's decision, repeated that the Marquis had had a sincere desire to marry the plaintiff, and it was hoped that, as far as money could mitigate her disappointment, that would be done by "the not ungenerous provision" which the defendant agreed to make. The judge followed with a few words cordially approving the settlement, and the case was over.

CONSULTATION AND SETTLEMENT.

When the case was called on Mr. M'Cardie stated that the plaintiff was Miss Daisy Annie Moss, professionally known as Daisy Markham, and the defendant the Marquis of Northampton. The plaintiff claimed damages for breach of promise of marriage.

At this point counsel and parties in the case consulted together in the well of the court for several minutes.

Then Sir Edward Carson said: "I am glad to tell your Lordship that we shall not want to go into details of this case. The parties met last year, and there was a promise which I understand is not denied; in fact, it is clear from the letters. The defendant at a subsequent stage of the proceedings—I think at the desire of his father—broke off the engagement, and it is not necessary in any way to trouble the Court with, any other part of the case. That the Marquis was fond of the lady, and that he in every way respected her, is clear from the letter which he wrote breaking off the engagement. So that there can be no misconception about the matter, I will, with Mr. Duke's consent, read the letter which the Marquis wrote to the plaintiff."

LETTER BREAKING THE ENGAGEMENT.

The letter was as follows:

Castle Ashby, Northampton,

My Dearest Daisy—I am just writing you a line, as I am so wretchedly miserable. I want to assure you that I am trying to do the right thing, and, though perhaps you will find it a difficult thing, I am going to ask you to believe that I always have, and do at the present moment, love and respect you more than anyone else in this world, and that you are absolutely my ideal of perfect womanhood. But, Daisy, the ways of the world are hard, and I want you to believe that what I am now doing I am doing from a sense of duty, genuinely believing it to be the best for both of us.

Darling, I have known it all along. I have tried to smother my reason and to stifle my thoughts for your sake, but my father talked to me on Friday. He only faced me with the same thoughts that I first told you when I first loved you, and which I have ever since been trying to suppress. Daisy you don't know how those so-called ladies will treat you. I really could not bear to see you suffer it, with your sweet, sensitive nature. It would be torture to me. Oh, if only I could escape from my position!

Daisy, I want to beg forgiveness for the way in which I have done it. I was so distracted between my feelings for you and my convictions of what was really best that I am afraid I wavered in a way that was most unfair. I must also apologise for that hurried scrawl I sent you this morning. It seems ages ago.

I am quite mad, Daisy. I feel I have nothing left to live for. Writing that note was killing the last hopes of my heart and conquering my reason. I did it in a hurry, for fear of changing my mind, and though I cannot remember what I said I believe after sending it that I had said something of extremely bad taste and brutally cruel to you. Daisy, I did not mean it, old girl.

Well, darling, I really have nothing more to say. You will always be my ideal, and you will always be my beautiful dream. Darling write me one line later on, when you feel inclined to tell me you have some respect for me left. Just tell me you do not believe all that—says. God bless you, darling, and give you all the pluck you will need. I cannot write you any more.—Yours, broken hearted,

BIM.

Continuing, Sir Edward Carson said the action was subsequently brought. He had strongly advised this lady that if possible the case should not be fought out to the bitter end. He believed that in the interests of all parties that was the wisest course. He had talked with Mr. Duke and with the Marquis of Northampton, for whom Mr. Duke would make a statement. The Marquis had consented to make a provision for the plaintiff for what she would have been entitled to in the position of Marchioness if she had been married to him. Of course, she also had suffered considerable disappointment and grief by the great break in her own life. He had consented to settle on her the sum of £50,000, and to pay an indemnity for all costs. He (counsel) was glad that the case had made to this termination, and hoped it would lead to the happiness of his client. He certainly desired to say nothing against the Marquis of Northampton.

MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN BY THE LATE MARQUIS.

Mr. Duke said his learned friend was quite right in saying that there was no question of fact as to the promise of marriage. The only question his client, Lord Northampton, should make to the plaintiff in respect of the breach of that promise. It was impossible to hear read the letter in which the mutual relationship between the plaintiff and the defendant was broken off out recognising that there had been and was a very sincere attachment between these people. At the time of this relationship Lord Compton was heir apparent to the Marquis of Northampton, with, as he hoped and expected, no prospect of any early succession. He felt himself bound to submit his proposed marriage to his father, the late Lord Northampton, a man as to whose character and judgment counsel supposed nobody who knew him had much doubt. He submitted the proposal to his father, and as the plaintiff knew he did all in his power to obtain his father's consent. But his father took the view which was referred to in his letter, and regarded it as an impossible matter, not for reasons which would raise any question in this case, but for reason which would appeal to many people.

At any rate, he laid upon his son the most absolute prohibition. His son being heir apparent, the late Marquis obtained from him—as it happened within a short time of his recently lamented death—a most solemn engagement that he would not pursue the desire which he had to marry the plaintiff. In these circumstances the only question was, having regard to the position in which the parties stood, what compensation Lord Northampton ought to make to the plaintiff in a money sense. The defendant had no hesitation, when it became apparent that the sum which Sir Edward Carson had mentioned was a sum which his learned friend thought, so far as money was concerned, a reasonable payment—a reasonable provision to be made by Lord Northampton—he had not the least hesitation in sanctioning that provision.

He (Mr. Duke) hoped that, so far as money could mitigate the disappointment of the plaintiff, it was not an ungenerous provision, but it was made upon this footing, that the defendant, Lord Northampton, desired it to be understood that he had a sincere wish to marry the plaintiff and he wrote the letter which counsel had read in absolute frankness and sincerity. In these circumstances they had entered into the arrangement which had been mentioned, and he was quite sure they had done what was best in the interest of both parties. He hoped it was not ungenerous to the plaintiff in the circumstances in which she found herself.

JUDGE APPROVES THE SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Justice Bucknill, addressing counsel, said: I have nothing to say beyond this, that having heard Sir Edward Carson's reading to this letter no one can have any doubt as to the truth of what is said of the Marquis's warm, deep, and sincere affection for the plaintiff. In regard to the money, this is not a matter for me to express any opinion about, except that it is accepted for the plaintiff, and that it is given in a generous spirit and a spirit which is dictated by a wish that provision should be made for the plaintiff. The settlement has my fullest approval.

During counsel's and the Judge's speeches the plaintiff was gazing continually in the direction of the Marquis of Northampton, and when the case was concluded she followed him with her eyes until he disappeared through the doors of the court.

A RECORD IN DAMAGES.

It is virtually certain that the damages which the Marquis of Northampton has agreed to pay are the largest ever recovered in a court of law.

In 1884 Miss Fortescue, of the Savoy Theatre, sued Lord Garmoyle, son and heir of Earl Cairns. A sum of £10,000 was agreed upon, and it was believed at the time that that was a record.

In 1895 Miss Birdie Sutherland obtained a verdict for £5,000 against Mr. Dudley Majoribanks, afterwards Lord Tweedmouth.

In both the above cases the marriages were stopped by the active intervention of the young men's fathers, and in both cases the cash indemnity was accompanied by an expression of respect of the plaintiff.

In two other cases the damages were between £2,000 and £3,000, namely that of Miss Florence Terryday, who recovered £2,500 from Mr. Morris, Roberts, at Birmingham, and of Mrs. Miller, whose award was £2,350 in an action brought in 1882.

NO PARTY FEELING.

COL SEELY ASSURES LORD DERBY ON TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

Interesting correspondence between Col. Seely, Secretary of State for War, and Lord Derby regarding the Territorial Force was published on June 25, says the "Daily News." Writing on June 16, Lord Derby announced his intention to resign the chairmanship of the West Lancashire Territorial Association and his membership of the Territorial Advisory Committee.

His Lordship complained that Lord Lucas, during a debate in the House of Lords, "gave it to be understood that the Government as a whole consider the Unionist Party responsible for the failure of their Territorial Force scheme." In his reply Col. Seely, stating that Lord Lucas's speech as reported in Hansard did not warrant the interpretation put upon it, said: "The real question is; is there any justification for a statement, wherever made, that the Unionist Party is identified with the National Service League, and is working against the Territorial Force?

"To this question there can only be one answer, an answer supplied by the facts of the last four years. During the whole of that period the presidents, chairmen, and members of the County Associations have rendered ungrudging and strenuous service to the Territorial Force. . . . A very large number of the most prominent and hardworking members of Associations are opposed politically to the present Government."

"I thank you sincerely for your letter," wrote Lord Derby in reply. "I need hardly say that I shall not now proceed with my resignation, and that you can rely on my doing all that I can for the Territorial Force in the West Lancashire Division."

£50,000 BREACH OF PROMISE.

Bombay Chronicle Press. *Photo by Central News.*

Miss Daisy Markham and Lord Northampton.

EX-SULTAN IN LONDON.

MANIA FOR PIANOS AND MANGLES.

A tall, athletic-looking Moor, attired in a dark, hooded burnous (robe), and accompanied by a picturesque group of Orientals, stepped off the tender of the P. and O. liner Mooltan at Plymouth on Saturday June 28, and gazed with indolent interest about him. It was Abdul Aziz, the ex-Sultan of Morocco on his first visit to England.

He was the most picturesque of Eastern monarchs until a rebellion swept him in 1908 from his throne, which was seized by his brother, Muley Hafid, who has since abdicated in his turn. Ascending the throne in 1895 when only fifteen years old, Abdul Aziz, a weak and gentle character, was powerless to check the slow decay of the ancient Empire of Morocco, which finally caused it to drop, like a ripe fruit, into the hands of the French. The ex-Sultan has not a single wife with him, though he used to keep many hundreds.

CAMERAS OF SOLID GOLD.

Modern-minded in many respects among the most barbarous surroundings, his morbid craving for novelty led him to waste enormous sums of money on buying up the most heterogeneous collection of objects imaginable. He was a passionate amateur photographer, and cameras of soild gold were found at his palace in Fez after his flight. He was a devotee of such modern inventions as the cinematograph and the bicycle, and shocked his subjects by being photographed with his "wheel."

Bicycle "steeplechases" over a course laid out with planks in his palace court-yard was one of his hobbies. Grand pianos, perambulators sewing machines, billiard tables, mangles, and churns were among the vast stock of rusting and mouldering objects found in his palace after his departure to retirement at Tangier.

Though shorn of his Empire and his proud titles of Sultan of Fez, Tafilet, Marakesh and Sus and Lord of the Faithful of the Farthest West, Abdul Aziz still preserves great majesty of mien and deportment. Though he has never been in London he is not unacquainted, with its externals from the cinematograph films of London scenes which he had sent to him at his palace in Fez.

KAID MACLEAN'S WELCOME.

The ex-Sultan, who boarded the Mooltan at Gibraltar on June 24 apparently in some haste to judge by the small quantity of baggage he has brought with him, was met a Plymouth by Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who was formerly a colonel of the Sultan's Bodyguard, and who is one of his Majesty's oldest friends. Their meeting was extremely cordial, and during his stay in England Abdul Aziz will be under the guidance of Sir Harry Maclean, who was his companion in all his expeditions and campaigns.

The object of the ex-Sultan's visit is to make himself acquainted with the habits and customs of England and Kaid Maclean asked if Abdul Aziz intended to try to regain his lost throne, declared that the ex-Sultan would not return to power even if he could. Accompanied by Sir Harry Maclean Abdul Aziz subsequently proceeded by train to London, where he occupies a suite at a recently opened and luxurious private hotel.

BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

"IT WAS LIKE A DREAM."

The "Times" was able on June 23 to publish for the first time, through the courtesy of Mr. Wilson Horn, an interesting letter written by Major-General Sir James Wilson, K.C.B. (who, as a lieutenant-colonel, commanded a Light Brigade at Vitoria), to his wife. It was sent from Galapienzo, Province of Navarre, on June 29, 1813—eight days after the battle. In it the writer said:

"I commanded a Light Brigade which was in the thickest of the action from morning till after dark—thanks to Divine Providence, untouched. Such a day as the annals of history do not produce! We drove them from one of the strongest positions that could be taken up in front of Vittoria, occupied by seventy thousand men. Their right, left, and centre were attacked and carried by the bayonet under a heavy cannonade. The enemy abandoned everything with the loss of 152 pieces of cannon; all their baggage carriages, and military chests—one million of money has been taken. It was like a dream!

"With the light troops I had we pursued, through woods and mountains, twenty times our number, flying in all directions—consequently we could not make prisoners. My horse got two balls in him, and I had, as you may suppose, a thousand hair-breadth escapes, but the Hand that governs the Universe protected me in the hour of danger. We followed them till night, the soldiers making immense plunder, some of them got thousands of pounds. My men came upon some carriages laden with gold, but, knowing the bad effects of plunder, I did all to prevent it. Some got money, but those who came in the rear got great booty. Such a day never was seen! It was a complete hunt."

ARMY AIRSHIP'S RECORD.

A SPEED OF 44 MILES AN HOUR.

Expert opinion on the construction and capabilities of the Army airships and aeroplanes is contained in the annual report of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics issued on June 23, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Progress made in the designing and construction of airships is described in detail, and it is stated that in the three years since 1909-10 the size of airship handled was doubled each year.

"The Delta (180,000 cubic feet) was laid down to fulfil the same conditions as the Lebaudy airship, though less than half its volume. These conditions, calling, amongst other requirements, for a speed of 35 miles per hour, were fully realised, a speed of 44 miles per hour—or nine miles in excess of the stipulated speed—being obtained. The range of the ship was nine hours at full power, and 14 hours at three-quarter power.

"This result, in comparison with the known data for other airships of the same or greater size, appears very satisfactory."

The number of persons which the Delta has taken up for training purposes is eight, and the crew required for working in one shift is five including the wireless operator.

Factors of safety in aeroplane construction are also dealt with in the report, and the practical results of experiments are given:—

"It is necessary that constructors should clearly realise that the stresses obtaining under conditions of frequent occurrence in ordinary flight may be as great as three times those produced in steady horizontal flight; while under the abnormal conditions which arise in the case of a vol pique, still greater loads may be thrown locally on parts of the wing. The structural strength required in the wing skeleton calls for much closer and more detailed examination than it would appear yet to have received, and the question is engaging the attention of the committee."

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AND YOUR FAMILY IN THE PRIVACY OF YOUR OWN HOME WITH NATURE'S MOST VALUABLE AND EFFICIENT REMEDY.

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THE ESSENCE OF LIFE.

HOW OXYGEN CURES DISEASE.

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WHAT THE OXYPATHOR DOES.

When the OXYPATHOR is applied to the body the latter at once becomes highly positive and thus absorbs the negative OXYGEN of the surrounding atmosphere. This natural process of Oxygenation consumes the body's internal waste and poisons, converting them into vital force and energy.

It will thus at once be recognised that as diseases are all caused by some deficiency of OXYGEN in the blood, the action of the OXYPATHOR will effect the cure of disease more or less rapidly according to the nature of the complaint. It acts directly on the blood and Nature does the healing.

One of the thousands of letters constantly being received by us.

Akot, 16th June, 1913.

TO

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Institute of Oxypathy,
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your favour of the 6th ultimo, I am much pleased to say that the Oxypathor that you were kind enough to send me last month has been as effective as it claims to be.

I was suffering from strong Dysentery during the last month. On receipt of the Oxypathor, I immediately applied it as directed. The result was quite amazing. On the first day the strong symptoms of the disease disappeared and after four days I was quite relieved of it. This inspired me with so much confidence in the Oxypathor that I am daily using it in the way of a constitutional treatment with the result that my general health is very much improved.

On the 25th ultimo a friend of mine was suffering from a strong attack of fever. Medicines had no effect. At last I thought of applying the Oxypathor, which worked wonderfully, as the fever left him entirely within three hours. My friend was so much convinced of the use of the Oxypathor that he immediately ordered you to send him the same by V.-P. P. on the 2nd Inst.; which you had been kind enough to do so together with your memo of the 4th inst.

Yours faithfully,
(sd.) S. S. MADON,
C/o. Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Akot (Berar)

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 4.

Frocks, blouses, and millinery are all rather of the ethereal order just now. It is for so short a time in this uncertain climate of ours that we can wear white muslins, chiffons, and laces that in the few brief days permitted by the calendar, though not often by the weather, we make the most of all the airy-fairy attire we can. Lingerie robes are charmingly pretty this year, and those of embroidered voile in all colours are even more effective. The finest of muslins, all a mass of lace embroideries, are used for the most fashionable blouses, and as for the millinery, the choice is nothing short of bewildering. There was never such a year for blue or blue and white, and this soft sky colour supersedes all others in fashionable favour.

A CHARMING AFTERNOON FROCK.

The more elaborate gowns are nearly all in half satin and silk, and in all kinds of pale, delicate colours. The sketch shows a charming afternoon gown realised partly in pale grey satin and partly in pale pink voile in a dainty design of pink rosebuds. The deep front panel and lower part of skirt, the waistband and bodice yoke, and the deep wide cuffs are all of the pale grey satin, and the embroidered voile is very prettily combined with it. Full frillings of cream lace decorate the neck and cuffs. There is a very becoming simple hat shown, of white straw, the crown covered with grey tulle and encircled with a full wreath of pink roses. Streamers of green velvet are a piquant finish.

A VERY SIMPLE BLOUSE.

A very simple blouse of coarse blue linen combined with deep cream lace is here illustrated. It is fully pleated, and as the cream lace inserted right across the front and over the shoulders, and forming deep cuffs. The finish of the cuffs and the little turn-down collar and the buttons are in a deeper shade of blue linen. Such a blouse would be very easily made up, and is also a very simple affair for the home laundry.

A GIRL'S PRETTY FROCK.

Old rose casement cloth is used for the making of this quite delightfully pretty but simple summer frock for a little girl just getting into her teens. Casement cloth is so economical and washes so well that for useful summer frocks and coats it has few equals. This particular design is fully pleated in front from the yoke-line of cream lace insertions, and the fulness is confined at the waist with a narrow belt of black patent leather. The neck is low-cut, and finished with lace insertions, and there are tiny bone buttons on the bodice as a little finish.

MAN WITH FALSE BEARD.

5 YEARS' SENTENCE FOR FIRING A WAREHOUSE.

For setting fire to his warehouse in Heckfield-place, Fulham, with intent to defraud, Sidney Vigers, aged 55, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Old Bailey on June 23, says the "Daily News."

He was arrested on leaving the building in an old coat left in it by a workman. He was wearing a false beard and imitating the gait of an old man. Later the warehouse was found to be on fire, and the premises and stock of the "Wesminser Patent Flooring Company"—the name under which he traded—were seriously damaged.

It was stated that Vigers was a man of good family and a very successful man of business. An examination of his finances showed a surplus of assets amounting to £7,362.

Mr. George Elliott, K.C., urged that Vigers had been extremely ill and suffering from mental disturbance. He suffered most by the fire, and no claim had been made against the insurance company. The copy of the "Suffragette" found after the fire had been sent with a request for an advertisement and was not left in order to avert suspicion. It could be shown that Vigers was not connected with other fires mentioned by Mr. Bodkin (for the prosecution).

Mr. Justice Darling said the fire was a most dangerous one. The building was surrounded by houses of which the occupants were in bed at the time. The fact that Vigers took so much care to avoid recognition showed that he was in perfect possession of his senses. He was liable to be sent to penal servitude for life, but in view of his health he would be sentenced to five years.

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

DOCTOR'S ACTION AGAINST. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BREAK DOWN MEDICAL COMBINATION.

A curious case came under the notice of Vice Chancellor Stewart-Smith, K.C, in the Lancashire Chancery Court sitting at Liverpool on June 25, says the "Manchester Guardian." In an action brought by Leonard Youatt, a Prescot medical practitioner, against Thomas Wright, William Beesley, Thomas Byron, and William Ashcroft (sued as the Executive Committee and officials of the Friendly Societies' Association of Prescott, and personally), the plaintiff moved for an interim injunction restraining the defendants "from procuring, or attempting to procure, by means of canvassing, touting, or otherwise, persons to be patients of the plaintiff, in such a manner that, if the same were done with his sanction or acquiescence, it would amount to infamous conduct within the meaning of section 29 of the Medical Act of 1858." Mr. R. Lawrence represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Maberly appeared for the defendants.

It was stated by Mr. Lawrence that the matters relevant to the action commenced on April 30, when the defendant Wright, who was the secretary of the Association representing the friendly societies in Prescot, terminated the contracts under which the five doctor practising in the district had been accustomed to attend the juvenile members of the societies concerned. The choice of the doctor had before been left to the individual members, but some dispute had arisen between the doctors and the Association with regard to the fees which had been paid to the medical men, and, apparently with a view to breaking the combination of the medical men, the Association determined to send all their patients to one practitioner. The choice fell upon Dr. Youatt, and the Association told their members who required medical attendance to go to him. In the opinion of Dr. Youatt—a view which was supported by affidavits made by the secretary of the British Medical Association and a local colleague—this amounted to canvassing and touting. It was also contrary to medical etiquette, and might render Dr. Youatt liable to be struck off the register unless he adopted energetic measures to dissociate himself from it. It further caused him great trouble and annoyance, inasmuch as he had to investigate the cases which came before him in order to ascertain whether patients were sent by the friendly societies in this way, or whether they were people whom he was justified in attending.

On behalf of the defendants, Mr. Maberly stated that the societies had to provide medical attendance for such of their members as required it, and they were perfectly justified in recommending them to go to Dr. Youatt. If the latter objected to treat them, he could simply refuse to do so. Until the recent breach he had, in fact, treated a good many. When members of the Association who had formerly gone to other medical practitioners asked what they were to do in the case of requiring medical care, they were told to go to Dr. Youatt, but there was no power to compel them to do so. Counsel contended it was most unreasonable that the Court should be asked to restrain the Association from doing this.

The Vice Chancellor observed that it was clear from the proceedings that Dr. Youatt had taken every step he possibly could to guard his reputation, and that any canvassing had been done in defiance of his wishes. In fact, he had done everything a reasonable man could do. Under the circumstances he (the Vice Chancellor) was of the opinion that Mr. Lawrence would be quite justified in not pressing his motion for an interlocutory injunction, and in allowing the matter to stand over until the dispute could be decided by a trial of the action with witnesses.

Mr. Lawrence said that after this expression of opinion from his Honour he would not press his motion, on the understanding that steps would be taken to ensure as speedy a trial as possible of the action.

UNIONIST LAND POLICY.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S SPEECH.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking at Matlock Bath on June 21, detailed the Unionist party's policy of land and rural housing reform, says the "Daily Telegraph." The main proposals put forward were:

The supplementing of the old British system of landlord and tenant by an increase, and, if possible, a large increase, in the number of persons interested in the land, not merely as occupers, but as absolute owners—a policy of actual and complete ownership.

Wherever there is someone willing to sell, and where there is a tenant farmer ready to buy, the Government to advance the whole of the purchase money at the lowest affordable rate.

The money to be repaid by the purchaser by means of an annuity, to consist partly of interest and partly of sinking fund, replacing the capital.

The experiment to be tried—this his lordship threw out as a suggestion—by grouping a number of small owners together in one district and around a common industrial centre.

Advances for the purposes of house building to be made at the lowest interest, not only to local authorities, but to private associations and individuals when they are able to produce sufficient security.

The occasion of the Marquis of Lansdowne's speech was the annual meeting and gathering of the West Derbyshire Unionist League (the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Association for West Derbyshire). The Duke of Rutland (President of the League) was in the chair, and amongst those on the platform were the Earl of Kerry, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Marsden Smedley, the prospective Unionist candidate for South Derbyshire.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

TURKISH RICE SOUP.
BAKED FISH A L'ALEXANDRA.
PARTRIDGES WITH BACON.
STUFFED SHOULDER OF MUTTON.
KLUSKIS OF CHEESE.
TARTLETTES A LA CHOCOLAT.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Fish, As. 8. Birds, As. 10. Mutton, As. 12. Eggs, As. 6. Vegetables, As. 6. Potatoes, As. 2. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 3-8-0.

TURKISH RICE SOUP.

Make some stock with mutton meat. Well wash a small cupful of rice and set it to cook in three or four teacupfuls of the stock until it is almost all absorbed adding to it, 15 minutes before it is cooked some curry powder, sliced onion, salt and pepper fried together in some butter to give it a pleasant savoury flavour. Have the rest of the stock cleared and flavoured, at the last add it to the savoury rice.

BAKED FISH A L'ALEXANDRA.

Lay in a fire proof dish some very thin slices of bacon, on them spread a little anchovy paste for some pounded redfish, on that the fillets of fish covering with more very thin bacon slices. Some good stock should have been made from the bones and trimmings of the fish and nicely flavoured with vegetable and herbs. Well moisten the fish with some of this, cover closely and bake in the oven for half an hour. This may be eaten hot or cold; if the latter add gelatine to the sauce made from the stock and chopped capers, pour over the fish when cold, place on ice and when set out into neat pieces and serve with a nice salad; if the former add the capers and some thickening only.

PARTRIDGES WITH BACON.

Lard the partridge or pigeons with a little bacon. Take two quite small green cabbages (they can be bought just now) cut them in quarters, throw them into boiling water and cook for five minutes, pour cold water over them. At the bottom of a casserole put a slice of bacon, a sliced onion and carrot and some herbs, place the birds in the centre surrounded with the well drained cabbage, pepper salt and some stock made from the giblets of the birds; cover and set in a moderate oven for about ½ of an hour.

STUFFED SHOULDER OF MUTTON.

Take the meat of a sausage, a little finely minced bacon, some baked crumbs, a tablespoonful of undiluted tinned milk, mixed herbs and the yolk of an egg and mix well; carefully raise the meat from the shoulder, fill with the mixture, tie or sew it down, wrap in buttered paper and cook in the oven till done, serve with a good onion or Brown Sauce.

KLUSKIS OF CHEESE.

Three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, the same of crumbs, a pinch of salt, sugar and pepper and enough undiluted tinned milk to make a thick paste. Make them into rissoles, carefully poach in boiling salted water, and serve with black butter sauce. For this cook butter in a frypan till a dark brown, set it aside to cool and in the sauce pan cook some omegar, reducing by a third of the quantity; mix with the butter, heat, with a drop each of tobasco and onion sauce and serve in a small heated jug.

TARTLETTES A LA CHOCOLAT.

To the yolks of two eggs, add a heaped tablespoonful of castor sugar, two of biscuit crumbs, one and a half of grated chocolate, a dash of spice and two teaspoonfuls of cornflour, mix well; melt a good big spoonful of butter and whisk the whites of the eggs and add to the mixture. Line some tartlet tins with a crisp crust, 3 parts fill with the mixture and bake from 20 to 25 minutes. When serving dust with castor sugar mixed with grated chocolate.

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